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STANDING OVATION—President Nixon responds to ovation before delivering report on summit trip to joint session of Congress Thursday night after returning from Warsaw. In back are Vice-President Spiro Agnew (left) and House Speaker Carl Albert.

Pompidou Asks Harmony or Cancellation

France Warns on European Summit

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 2 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou threatened today to call off the 10-nation European summit meeting in October if France's Common Market partners did not stop arguing over plans for European federation and get down to what France regards as serious business.

Mr. Pompidou, described by French press sources as irritated and disappointed, told Premier Gaston Sykanski of Belgium here that he would not be the host at a summit meeting that resulted in "vague declarations, minor agreements and, worse still, camouflaged disagreements."

The Elysée Palace sources called Mr. Pompidou's remarks a "very serious warning that could lead to a crisis" if his words were not heeded.

In his speech, which came during a luncheon for Mr. Sykanski, Mr. Pompidou said that the role of the Oct. 19-21 summit meeting should be to get on with building European economic and monetary union, beginning multinational industrial and technological cooperation and planning European political union.

Mr. Pompidou was described as especially distressed over the results of last Friday's meeting of foreign ministers in Luxembourg, which was to prepare the agenda for the summit.

"Each of the foreign ministers—or most of them—went through his little routine on European institutions," the sources said. "It made a very bad impression."

Mr. Pompidou told Mr. Sykanski that the French view was that arguments over institutions should be subordinate to the concrete issues, such as the measures for monetary and political union, customs cooperation and common policies toward both the developing countries and the major powers.

The sources clearly indicated that part of Mr. Pompidou's displeasure was being caused by the feeling here that the United States and Soviet Union were getting together to decide Europe's future and that Europe—instead of combining to meet this—was arguing over institutions, federation vs. confederation, Com-

mon Market Commission vs. the council of ministers, national parliaments vs. the European Parliament.

Only through a real union, Mr. Pompidou said, could Western Europe "organize" its relations with Eastern Europe and with other continents and avoid being anybody's vassal.

It was the first time Mr. Pompidou had spoken out so strongly on what for 10 years was the main Gaullist theme, on Europe: that the Common Market must guard against drifting into a kind of free-trade Atlantic zone, squeezed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The French have been particu-

larly annoyed recently over various pressures inside the community. The Netherlands has been pressing for increased powers for the European Parliament; West Germany has been insisting on faster movement toward European federation, and the other members have been resisting French efforts to set up the planned political secretariat in Paris, preferring Brussels.

To top everything, the NATO council meeting in Bonn this week saw France opposed by the 14 other NATO countries over talks on mutual and balanced reduction of forces with Warsaw Pact members.

The result was today's warning.

U.S. Reports Jets Damaged

Key Power Plant Near Hanoi

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SAIGON, June 2 (UPI)—The U.S. command reported today that its planes, using "smart" bombs guided by laser light beams or television cameras, had damaged a thermal power plant near Hanoi that was described as "a major source of electrical power to war-related industries in the area."

The command said that crews of the F-4 Phantom jets that bombed the Bac Giang Thermal Power Plant, 35 miles northeast of Hanoi, had "reported damage to the plant and its support buildings with heavy smoke in the target area."

The command also said that the plant was "a component of Hanoi's electrical transmission network."

Many "Strikes" Flown
In summing up the 34-hour period of bombing, the command said that fighter-bombers flew more than 220 "strikes" inside North Vietnam. It said preliminary damage reports indicated that the raids had damaged or destroyed five bridges, three fuel

dumps, 18 trucks, four artillery guns, 21 small boats, 21 storage buildings, one surface-to-air missile site and 18 railroad cars.

Several of the missiles were fired at the attacking planes, but no hits were reported. The U.S. command said that the number of enemy surface-to-air missiles fired since the beginning of the North Vietnamese offensive on March 30 now exceeded 1,200.

The offensive slogged on inconclusively, but with heavy casualties, today, on all three of the major fighting fronts in South Vietnam—on the northern front around Hue, in the Central Highlands at Kontum and in the south at An Loc, the province capital 60 miles north of Saigon that has been besieged for nearly two months.

On the northern front, the North Vietnamese continued to prove the defense lines west and north of Hue with shelling and small-scale ground attacks.

On the northernmost defense line on that front, about 25 miles above Hue, a South Vietnamese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Lebanon Asserts It Is Moving To Repress Terrorist Groups

Would Avert Pretext for Retaliation

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, June 2 (UPI)—Yielding slightly before Israeli threats of retaliation for Tuesday night's massacre at Lydda Airport, Lebanese authorities said today that they would curb the activities of the Beirut-based Palestinian groups that claimed to have planned the operation.

In a press statement, Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh indicated that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine could no longer use Lebanon as a base for information and publicity activities.

The front used Beirut only as an information center, the president said. He added, "To prevent Israel from using this as a pretext for aggressive action against Lebanon, we have taken new measures to prevent Lebanon from being the information center for this organization." He gave no further details.

A high-ranking Lebanese security official said later in an interview that the army was also restricting PFLP activities in other ways, but he would not be more specific. There were no indications if the new restrictions were aimed at the PFLP political leadership, which went underground more than a year ago.

Two armored personnel carriers with mounted, recoilless rifles, patrolled the area around the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut in mid-afternoon, and authoritative reports were received here of large increases in the Lebanese military presence around the two main camps in Lebanon identified with the PFLP.

Whether such moves were related to the government's curbs on the Palestinian organizations or were purely defensive moves against Israel could not be established.

The publicity office of the PFLP, which used three Japanese leftists to carry out the Lydda killings, assumed responsibility for the operation in a statement issued in Beirut Tuesday night.

Intensified Efforts
Lebanese officials also intensified their effort today to disclaim all responsibility for the 24 deaths at Lydda, in addition to the deaths of two of the three gunmen.

Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam, meanwhile, told newsmen: "This was a foreign group, traveling from a foreign country, flying in a foreign plane. Lebanon does not come into it at all."

Apprehension continued to run high that the Israelis would repeat an act similar to their 1968 military strike against the Beirut airport to retaliate for a Palestinian attack on an Israeli airliner in Athens.

A Lebanese intelligence source reported that Israeli military movements along Lebanon's southern border had slackened somewhat today compared to the two previous days, but he added that this might not be overly significant.

The weekend could be crucial, for it might take four to six days to plan and coordinate the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



SPOT CHECK—Israeli troops checking identity of Arab civilian at Lydda International Airport Thursday during an emergency alert over possible new terrorist attack.

But Not in Rash, Hasty Action

Israel Vows Vengeance for Lydda

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, June 2 (UPI)—A senior Israeli cabinet minister promised today that last Tuesday's massacre at Lydda International Airport would be fully avenged, but not by any rash or impulsive actions.

Israel Galili, Minister Without Portfolio and a confidant of

Premier Golda Meir, said the government "would not rush into action in response to the pressure of public opinion impatient for a reaction."

Mr. Galili has often assumed the role of giving advance hints of government policy before it is formally defined by the full cabinet.

His speech today, before a Tel

Aviv businessmen's meeting, seemed aimed at dampening the upsurge of anger among the Israeli public, first of all at the attack itself in which 26 people were slain, and then at the triumphant statements of neighboring Arab governments which seemed to congratulate the three Japanese gunmen and the Arab organizers of the action.

On Wednesday, in the immediate aftermath of the Lydda shooting, Mrs. Meir laid the blame squarely on the government of Lebanon, which allows extremist Palestinian groups to operate from Beirut.

Ordinary Israelis took the premier's remarks as foreshadowing some kind of Israeli retaliation against Lebanon, perhaps similar to the swift Israeli raid on Beirut International Airport in December 1968, after an earlier attack on an Israeli airliner.

Students at Tel Aviv high school yesterday, for instance, insisted on turning on their transistor radios during classes for the hourly newscasts, in expectation of an announced Israeli reprisal raid.

Israeli Principles
In this tense atmosphere, Mr. Galili spoke emphatically. "The bloodshed at Lydda will be avenged, but not rashly and not in disregard of the principles upheld by Israel," he said.

"The bloodshed showed up once more the true image of the Palestinian terrorists. The real aim of this brutal terror campaign is the establishment of a Palestinian state on the ruins of the Jewish state."

"It is a fallacy to believe that terror can undermine Israel," Mr. Galili said. "Its blows may hurt, but there is no contradiction between today's deep sorrow and the confidence we are entitled to feel towards future tests."

Particularly upsetting to Israelis in and out of the government were the repeated warnings (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

May Play Marketing Role

Russians Hail Iraq's Seizure Of Oil as 'Great Arab Victory'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 2 (UPI)—The seizure of Western oil interests by Iraq and Syria was hailed in the official Soviet press today as a "great victory for the Arab peoples."

A few hours after expropriation of the properties of Iraq Petroleum Company, Moscow welcomed Foreign Minister Muratada Hadithi of Iraq on a visit that is expected to focus on Russian economic aid to Iraq, particularly development of the oil industry.

The latest developments, including the first Soviet tanker shipment of Libyan oil today, appeared to point up the increasing Soviet political and economic inroads into the oil-rich nations of the Middle East and North Africa.

Aside from gaining a political foothold in Iraq, with which Moscow signed a 15-year treaty of friendship in April, the Soviet Union appears intent on playing a larger role in the international marketing of oil and attempting to break up existing Western-dominated oil trade patterns.

News of the nationalization of IPC was given prominent treatment in Soviet newspapers and over the radio.

'Great Victory'
Investia, the government paper, described the move as a "great victory for the Arab peoples, who are now struggling against the forces of imperialism and for a strengthening of their national economies."

The arrival of the Iraqi foreign minister, though evidently planned some time ago as part of a continuing exchange of official delegations, seemed to gain added significance by its timing.

Soviet interest in playing an increasing role in the marketing of the Arab nations' nationalized oil was made plain in a Tass dispatch reporting the loading of Libyan oil on the Soviet tanker.

The tanker Borzhomi left the loading terminal of Harge in eastern Libya with a cargo of crude oil from a Sarir field, which was nationalized from British Petroleum in December.

Although details of the Soviet-Libyan oil deal have not been made public, the Tass dispatch on the tanker loading quoted Libyan press comment to the effect that it represented "a breach of the blockade that the world oil monopolies sought to establish for the nationalized oil."

The oil is being taken to the

Soviet Union, presumably for processing at one of the Soviet refineries on the Black Sea.

Loading at Terminals Halted
BEIRUT, June 2 (UPI)—Iraq today halted the loading of crude oil at the Syrian and Lebanese Mediterranean terminals of the IPC until further notice.

Sources here said the move was designed to prevent the company's Western owners from obtaining oil at the terminals at Banias, Syria, and Tripoli, Lebanon.

IPC produces about 10 percent of the Middle East's oil. It has been in operation in Iraq for about half a century. The company owners include British Petroleum, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, the Royal Dutch/Shell group, and Mobil Oil and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Assets of the company in Syria include a 500-mile pipeline from the Iraqi border to the Mediterranean, in addition to the loading facilities at Banias.

The pipeline had been carrying about 500,000 barrels of crude oil per day, half its capacity. Lebanon, the other transit (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

McGovern Predicts Victory On First Convention Ballot

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., predicted for the first time yesterday that he would win the Democratic presidential nomination on the first ballot at the national convention.

As he and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., kept up their campaigning for Tuesday's Democratic presidential primary election in California, Sen. McGovern made a strong expression of confidence in his chances of victory at the Miami Beach convention in July.

But he said that he would not ask Sen. Humphrey or his other opponents to withdraw before the convention in the name of party unity.

Soon after Sen. McGovern made his prediction, a usually reliable California poll reported that the South Dakota senator had a strong lead in Tuesday's primary in California.

The poll, published in this

morning's issue of the Los Angeles Times and other papers, said that Sen. McGovern had 46 percent, Sen. Humphrey, 26 percent, and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, 3 percent. Six other candidates shared 7 percent, and 13 percent were undecided.

The Mervin Field Poll results confirmed figures drawn up by Sen. McGovern's own poll and a poll taken earlier in the week by the American Broadcasting Co. The McGovern poll figures showed him with a 44-28 lead, and the poll conducted for ABC was understood to give him a 15-point lead over Sen. Humphrey.

The poll, which showed Sen. McGovern with a substantial lead among every racial, religious and other groups, represented a dramatic shift over the previous Field Poll last month, which reported Sen. Humphrey with a 35-31 lead.

If popular votes were delegates, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



HOLDING OUT—South Vietnamese Rangers awaiting Communist attack in provincial capital of Phuoc Le. Visible in the background is heavy damage from earlier fighting.

Bonn, Moscow Solve Dispute, Powers to Sign Berlin Pact

By David Binder

BONN, June 2 (UPI)—West Germany and the Soviet Union ended a three-day legislative tangle on the last details of their 1970 goodwill treaty yesterday, assuring the scheduled signing of the four-power treaty simultaneously at tomorrow in Berlin.

Realization of the Berlin so-called four-power pact, reached nine months ago by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, had been dependent on ratification of the Bonn-Moscow treaty by Russians.

The compromise they reached assures that Bonn's supplementary documents, a letter expressing the German desire for national unity and a verbal message to the Western Allies acknowledging residual responsibility for Germany as a whole, will be noted among the ratification instruments.

These documents are to be deposited at noon tomorrow at the Foreign Office by Ambassador (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

the so-called ratification certificates listing the documents involved in the pact include several unilateral West German notes and notifications, some of them verbal.

Soviet Ambassador Valentin Falin objected to this procedure and a series of "tough arguments" followed with the Foreign Ministry's State Secretary Paul Frank, according to Bonn sources.

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Continues Okamoto Probe

Japan Orders Moves to Curb Terrorism by Citizens Abroad

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, June 2 (NYT)—Acting to reduce the possibility of further terrorist acts abroad by Japanese citizens, such as the Lydda Airport shootings Tuesday, the Japanese government today ordered school officials to keep a closer check on radical students at universities, and airports to maintain tighter surveillance on travelers to and from foreign points.

Police, meanwhile, continued to probe the activities of Kono Okamoto, 24, a Kagoshima University student, who was the sole survivor of the three Japanese who killed 26 persons and injured more than 80 with automatic weapons and hand grenades in the Tel Aviv airport terrorist incident.

They also pursued efforts to establish the identity of Okamoto's two collaborators, whose real names are unknown. The men who died in the Lydda shooting used false names while in the Middle East. Okamoto, while talking freely about himself to Israeli interrogators, has refused

to say anything about the dead terrorists.

Police questioned the father and other relatives of Okamoto at his home in Kumamoto, in southern Japan, and his older brother Seichi, in Tokyo. Letters and other evidence were taken for study.

Okamoto's father is a retired welfare officer for Kumamoto Prefecture. His mother died some years ago of cancer, and his father is now married to a school teacher.

A second older brother, Takeshi, is in North Korea, where he and eight other Japanese extremists took haven after hijacking a Japan Air Lines jet passenger plane to Pyongyang in 1970.

Takeshi and his collaborators were members of the Red Army, a small ultra-left group that believes acts of violence, coordinated at points in Japan and around the world, can achieve a revolutionary overthrow of the established order.

The hijackers were quoted by Japanese newspapermen who visited Pyongyang last month as saying their act was a mistake that they now regretted. But they said that they had remained revolutionaries and would continue to strive for revolution if they could return to Japan.

Seichi as well as Takeshi is a radical, and the two older brothers are believed to have been a strong influence in turning Okamoto to extremist views.

But Okamoto never became a formal member of the Red Army, although his psychological attachment to the faction was so close that in Tel Aviv he reportedly had identified himself as a Red Army member.

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SOMEWHERE IN LEBANON—Two camouflaged Lebanese armored cars on guard and ready to move against feared Israeli reprisals following the Tel Aviv airport massacre.

U.S. Reports Raid on Power Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

paratroop brigade, totaling perhaps 1,500 to 2,000 men, pushed inland for the second day in an attempt to stop infiltrating enemy troops, presumably for the long-awaited attack on Hue.

In the two days, the government force has moved two and a half miles through scrub country, encountering only light contact with enemy infantry but being slowed and hurt by almost continuous shelling from mortars.

The weather on the northern front has been cloudy and rainy for the last few days, which has hampered the U.S. and South Vietnamese Air forces and denied the Saigon ground forces their usual air support and surveillance.

Heavy rain is forecast for Sunday, which has given rise to speculation in Hue that the North Vietnamese will take advantage of the bad weather to move into position and begin an assault on the former imperial capital in the next few days.

An indication of the concern over a possible attack was the U.S. bombing report that during the 24-hour period ending at noon today, B-52 bombers flew 15 missions in the Hue region.

On the central front, there was little change during the day. Some of the enemy sappers who infiltrated Kontum nine days ago were still entrenched. Sporadic fighting continued in and around the city, particularly in the northern part, near the airstrip. Enemy shelling also continued.

On the third front, at An Loc, the relief column trying to reach the government garrison in the surrounded town remained stalled.

The usual barrage of several hundred shells fell on An Loc during the day, causing what the South Vietnamese command described as "light casualties."

Also in the southern region, a South Vietnamese force was operating just inside neighboring Cambodia in an attempt to block further infiltration of North Vietnamese troops from Cambodia into the Mekong Delta.

A government report said that South Vietnamese troops—supported by artillery and air strikes in a sweep around Tuk Meas in the southeasternmost corner of Cambodia—had killed 133 of the enemy.

Observers noted, however, that a halt in the pumping of Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean could cost both Lebanon and Syria millions of dollars in transit royalties.

2 IPC Associates

The section of the pipeline in Lebanon runs only a few miles from the Syrian border to Tripoli. The IPC refinery there provides about 90 percent of Lebanon's refined petroleum requirements. The rest is supplied by the American-owned refinery at Zahran in the south.

Observers noted that the Iraqi nationalization measure made no mention of IPC's two associates, the Mosul Petroleum Company and the Bakra Petroleum Company, both of which are owned by the IPC consortium.

Iraq, meanwhile, offered to negotiate with Compagnie Francaise des Petroles on a possible agreement on the French share in IPC. The Iraqi announcement said the offer was made in appreciation of France's stand on Arab questions. The French government owns a third of CFP, which in turn owns 23.75 percent of IPC.

Sources said they believed the offer to CFP was designed to split the international oil groups that own IPC.

The nationalization followed the collapse of negotiations between the company and the government. On Wednesday night Iraq had rejected a final offer by the company on the last day of a two-week ultimatum given by the government on May 17.

Kuwait, which today declared support for Iraq, has proposed that the Arab producers set up a financial organization to help Iraq and any other Arab oil country which may be subjected to an embargo or restrictions by foreign oil companies.

French Study Proposal

PARIS, June 2 (NYT)—French oil interests have taken under

(Continued from Page 1)

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Nixon Addresses Congress on T

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anti-ballistic missiles would be submitted promptly for Senate ratification and that the five-year accord would be sent to both houses for approval.

Mr. Nixon expressed confidence that "the fullest national scrutiny" of these accords would underscore what he said on Soviet television on Sunday—"that this is an agreement in the interest of both nations."

The President said that the arms agreements came at a time when the Soviet Union was proceeding rapidly with its own arms program and the United States had halted production of strategic weapons. Failure to achieve an accord would have put the United States at a disadvantage, he said.

"Without Question"

Denying assertions made by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., and others that the agreements endangered U.S. security, Mr. Nixon said that after intensive study he and his top advisers could assure Congress and the nation that American strategic forces "are without question sufficient for the maintenance of our security and the protection of our vital interests."

"No power on earth is stronger than the United States of America today. None will be stronger than the future," he said to applause.

But even while defending the agreements on strategic arms, he made a direct appeal for congressional approval of the administration's defense requests.

He said that while the talks in Moscow were successful—and he indicated pleasure at such symbolic gestures as the American flag flying over the Kremlin—"we must remember that Soviet leaders still produce hostility to some of America's most basic values."

Soviet leaders are and will continue to be "totally dedicated competitors of the United States," he said.

Because of this, he said, "we must maintain our defenses at an adequate level until there is mutual agreement to limit forces."

"Vigilance and Firmness"

"The time-tested policies of vigilance and firmness which brought us to the summit are the only ones that can safely carry us forward to further progress in reaching agreements to reduce the danger of war," the President said.

On the Middle East, he indicated no change in the basic situation. He noted the agreement to move ahead with talks on a conference on European security and cooperation, which will probably take place next year.

On bilateral matters besides the strategic arms agreement, Mr. Nixon seemed most pleased with the possibility of expanded Soviet-American trade. He said that the newly created Soviet-American Trade Commission would complete work on a comprehensive trade agreement later this year.

"When the two largest economies in the world start trading with each other on a much larger scale, living standards in both nations will rise, and the stake which both have in peace will be increased," he said.

Affirming the administration's dedication to its alliances, Mr. Nixon said that as the United States seeks better relations with

"those who have been our adversaries, we will not let our friends and allies down."

Turning briefly to the domestic front, Mr. Nixon said that it was vital to keep America's economy "vigorous and competitive" and to maintain movement on the home front.

Throughout the speech, Mr. Nixon avoided saying that confrontation had been completely eliminated, but he came as close as any President to saying that the Communist challenge had at least been sharply muted.

He said that in the past four months the trips to Peking and Moscow "have begun from perpetual contact."

"We have moved to understanding, but not point-by-point differences with the major Communist bloc."

He called for cooperation with his program so that the world of 1972, "the year America's summit and then valley again—but then the year when America lead the world up our lands of constant war the high plateau of peace."

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)—President Nixon held an extensive White House briefing for congressional leaders this morning, seeking broad bipartisan support for the agreements reached with the Soviet Union during the summit meeting.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that 16 senators and 14 members of the House attended the discussions and they appeared "most receptive" to the agreements.

Mr. Ziegler told newsmen that the President spoke for about 40 minutes, giving a detailed review of his agreements with the Russians, and then answered the questions about the pact.

The press secretary described the agreement as "sound and in the best interests of the United States" and predicted that "discussion and ratification will proceed in a healthy environment."

Phase II of SALT

Mr. Ziegler said that the President told the congressional leaders that it was now their responsibility to review and ratify the arms limitation agreement and then the administration will prepare for phase II of the SALT talks with the Russians.

He added that after Mr. Nixon spoke, the congressmen were given a further briefing by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser.

Mr. Ziegler also said that the agreements would be sent to Congress for ratification sometime next week.

Later, Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., the Senate minority leader, who had attended the briefing, said that he hoped that the pact would lead to a reduction of tension in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world.

He also said that Mr. Nixon told congressional leaders that Russia shares the U.S. desire "to seek peace in Indochina."

Sen. John G. Tower, R., Texas, also at the briefing, said afterwards that he still was somewhat skeptical but had been assured by the President that the agreements were in the best interests of the United States.

Sen. George F. Allen, R., Va., described the meeting as "very satisfactory" but added that Mr. Nixon gave "no inside information."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana told newsmen that he was assured by the President that no secret agreements had been entered into at the summit meeting. He added that both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger "went into some details."

Gov. Wallace was finishing second in air Sen. Humphrey has a 13, coming in second Sen. McGovern has a 12 and finished second times.

Sen. Edmund Muskie has accumulated 17 in 15 primaries almost all won New Hampshire and came in second Massachusetts and Rhode

Drug Centers Ck

SAIGON, June 2

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Beirut to Put Some Curbs On Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

kind of action they may have in mind," he said.

The most likely targets are the two large Palestinian refugee camps that are identified with the PFLP. One is located near the northern port of Tripoli, while the other is in south Lebanon, where most of the Palestinian guerrilla forces are located.

The Beirut airport, or the region south of the Litani River, are other likely targets, military sources said.

Late this evening, the PFLP Beirut office was still open. Government officials said there were no plans to close it, but they would make sure it did not issue press releases.

"They made one mistake in the operation, from our viewpoint," said the Lebanese security official, "by issuing the statement on the operation here. They won't do that again."

A government spokesman asserted that the three Japanese killers had never been in Lebanon.

"This is a small country, and we would have known if three Japanese were being trained here in a Palestinian camp," said a police officer, "and so would the Israelis. They have a lot of intelligence here. If all of this were true, why didn't they stop them?"

Lebanon also continued to press its diplomatic efforts to get Western countries to dissuade Israel from striking, and Beirut newspapers suggested that the PFLP headquarters had been pressured into leaving Lebanon.

George Habash, the physician who leads the PFLP, is known to have spent the first two weeks of May in Beirut, convalescing from what was described as a mild heart attack. He has disappeared again since then, but a Lebanese official said today that Mr. Habash is in the country, although not in Beirut.

Occupied Sites Again Opened To Arab Tourists by Israelis

ALLENBY BRIDGE, Israeli-occupied Jordan, June 2 (AP)—Israel opened some occupied Arab territories yesterday to summer visitors from the Arab world.

Six hours after the bridge opened here, more than 500 Arabs had crossed the muddy waters of the Jordan River to visit families and friends on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, captured by Israel in the 1967 war.

The summer visit plan, first proposed by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, brought more than 107,000 Arabs last year from as far away as Pakistan and Kuwait. This year, with applications from more than 70,000 Arabs already approved, officials predicted the total would reach 150,000.

Visitors with a permit, which can last for five months, are free to tour anywhere on the West

Bank, in Gaza and in Israel itself.

"I am looking forward to seeing Tel Aviv," said Adel Jawad, 19, an undergraduate from Amman. "I guess I'm just curious to see how the Jews live."

Suhel Dejan and his wife Salwa, also from Amman, were on their second visit, and said: "We were born in Jerusalem and it's always good to come home—even if the city is occupied."

Bus took the visitors from the Jordanian checkpoint to a block of hotels in the Israeli-held sector. There the Arabs were checked by customs, health and security officers. In tiny cubicles, each received a thorough body search.

"We used to find an occasional grenade or package of explosives in the past, but we don't have much of that now," a customs officer said.

Among the mourners at Prof. Katzir's funeral were Israeli President Zalman Shazar, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Israel's elder statesman, David Ben-Gurion.

Japan's ambassador to Israel, Eiji Tokura, and his wife attended the solemn ceremony, where at one point, Mrs. Tokura knelt in front of a sobbing Mrs. Katzir, embraced her and burst into tears.

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Japan's ambassador

Bogus Airline Ticket Racket Broken as 6 Are Seized in N.Y.

By Lacey Fosburgh

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT)—A multi-million-dollar, multi-city bogus airline ticket racket was broken up through the efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, district attorney Frank J. Hogan announced yesterday.

The racket was uncovered during the agencies' joint investigation into the "sources of revenues of organized crime elements" and the arrests of six of the network's members.

School Bias Boston Is Even by U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The first noncompliance action against a major Northern school system, the Department of Education and Welfare Service announced yesterday, after citing Boston public schools for failing to comply with federal law against racial discrimination.

The department's action is the first of a series of steps it is taking to enforce the law. It is a hand-delivered letter to the district's superintendent, William H. O'Brien, stating that the school system is not in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and that it is in violation of the federal law.

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There are "several" international networks, he said, which steal and forge airline tickets, as well as credit cards and driving licenses, for example—but this one, he emphasized, has more power and connections than the others.

In addition, he said, "it's part of a tremendously large crime organization."

Mr. Hogan disclosed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Joint Strike Force against Organized Crime, the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, and Interpol, the international law enforcement agency, have been cooperating in the overall investigation for more than a year.

Next week, he said, Assistant District Attorney Ronald Goldstock, who is in charge of the case here, will present it to the grand jury. A number of indictments are expected, he indicated.

In 1971, for example, Mr. Oelschlaeger estimated, the use of bogus tickets cost the industry about \$30 million.

Fulbright Spurs His Attack on RFE and RL

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Reuters)—Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today President Nixon's trip to Moscow supported his contention that Congress should cut off funds for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The senator released a report by the General Accounting Office, the congressional investigating arm, on the German-based stations which broadcast to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

"It is beyond my comprehension how the administration can ask another \$38 million in support of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty when just a few short days ago the citizens of this country saw their President in Moscow addressing the people of the Soviet Union and assuring them that 'We believe in the right of each nation to chart its course to choose its own system, to go its own way without interference from other nations,'" Sen. Fulbright said.

Black Bill of Rights' Sent Democrats by Congress Bloc

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT)—The Congressional Black Caucus issued yesterday a "black bill of rights" and threatened to withhold support of the Democratic nominee for President if party leaders failed to endorse the measure.

A news conference, caucus members announced, would produce a negotiable document. The members said they were confident that the document would be accepted, thus averting possible revolt among blacks, who historically have voted Democratic.

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan, former chairman of the organization of the 12 black congressmen in the House, said if the party did not accept demands, "the Democratic National Convention might be an academic exercise."

He caucused members said that Democratic nominee could win the presidency without support of blacks in such states as New York, New Jersey,



FOILED ROBBERY—Two young girls approach woman (left) on Denver street Wednesday in attempt to steal her purse. Holding on tightly, she fought them off, and the girls ran up an alley with a passerby in pursuit. Photo was taken by Denver Post photographer who had been watching the girls practice their routine and was ready when they went into action. The Associated Press caption did not say what happened to the girls.

Infection Prevents Spinal Surgery Wallace's Recovery Is Slowed

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WPT)—Alabama Gov. George Wallace's recovery has been hampered by a stubborn infection in his stomach wounds that could postpone surgical removal of a bullet in his spinal canal until after next month's Democratic party convention.

If Gov. Wallace is operated on before the convention, which opens July 10, in Miami Beach, there is little chance that he will achieve one of his major aims—playing an active part in picking the Democratic presidential nominee.

In Testimony to Senators Thieu and Ky Accused in U.S. Of Heading Heroin Operation

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—South Vietnam's president, former vice-president and premier operate organizations that divide control of their country's opium and heroin trade, a narcotics researcher charged in Senate testimony today.

The witness, Alfred W. McCoy, said the South Vietnam narcotics ring had links with gangsters in Corsica and in Florida and with scores of high-ranking military officers in South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

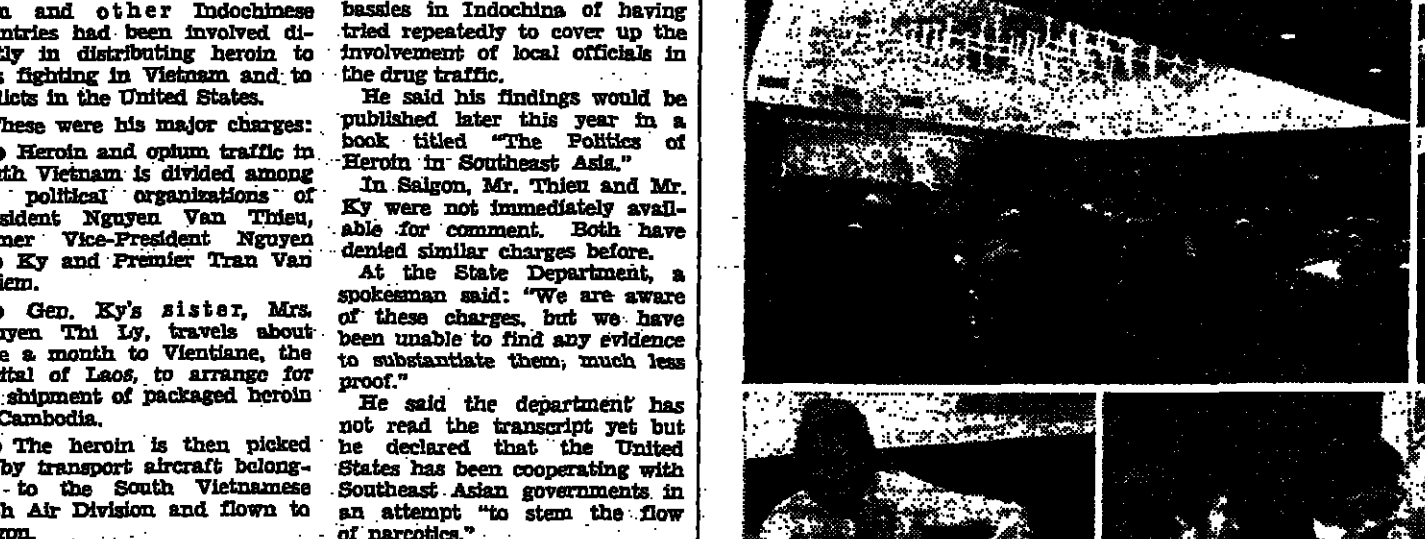
Bremer Was Near Nixon in Ottawa

By Paul Delaney

OTTAWA, June 2 (NYT)—Arthur Bremer, who is accused of shooting Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, was "within 10 or 12 feet" of President Nixon's motorcade in Ottawa on April 13, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported yesterday.

A police officer noticed that Bremer drove into a gasoline station along the 12-mile motorcade route a few minutes before Mr. Nixon's plane was scheduled to land.

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The Angela Davis Case Goes To Jury After 13-Week Trial

SAN JOSE, Calif., June 2 (AP)—The Angela Davis case went to the jury today after her 13-week trial on murder-kidnap-conspiracy charges stemming from a bloody courthouse escape attempt.

The seven women and five men received the final charge from Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aranson, and retired to choose a foreman and begin deliberations.

Court in London Told Mafia Runs Art Theft Ring

LONDON, June 2 (Reuters)—A Mafia-run organization has been stealing important works of art from Italian churches and trying to sell them in London, the Central Criminal Court was told here yesterday.

Before the court was a young Italian living in London who said that the Mafia had frightened him into handling stolen paintings. His girl friend said that the Mafia had tortured her with burning cigarettes.

Chutist Hijacker Named by FBI

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)—Frederick William Hahneman was named yesterday in a FBI warrant as the Eastern Airlines hijacker who parachuted into the jungles of Honduras with \$200,000 in ransom money on May 8.

Mr. Hahneman, an Army flight crew member, during World War II, was born in Honduras almost 50 years ago, but has spent most of his life in the United States.

Victory By

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The U.S. District Court in San Francisco today ordered the release of a man named as a chutist hijacker in a warrant issued by the FBI.

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U.S. Death Threat Case

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2 (AP)—A San Francisco man has been arrested after telephone calls threatening death to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. George McGovern were traced to his home, the police said yesterday.

Edward J. Jordan, 38, was held for investigation of a charge of threatening a presidential candidate, a federal offense.

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To Attend Duke's Funeral Monday

Duchess of Windsor Stays at Palace

LONDON, June 2 (UPI).—The Duchess of Windsor took up temporary residence today at Buckingham Palace, which has been closed to her for 35 years.

The duchess, 75, appearing strained but dignified, was welcomed to the palace on the eve of the 35th anniversary of her wedding to the duke, who died in Paris Sunday.

The duchess, who was brought from France by one of Queen Elizabeth's special aircraft, was sped through the palace gates in a limousine.

Walking slowly and followed by the duke's personal physician, the duke's secretary and her maid, the duchess was led to a luxurious suite overlooking St. James's Park.

After a rest, she lunched in the queen's private apartments.

Palace Visit in 1937
It was the first time that the duchess has stayed in the palace, although she visited it in 1937 when the queen, in a gesture of



The Duchess of Windsor, as she arrived in London.

as she left the royal airplane and walked unsteadily down the steps.

The duchess shook the hand of the Royal Air Force officer who piloted her plane. Then, turning to Lord Mountbatten, who greeted her in the queen's name, she introduced him to the members of her party.

The palace official said that the duchess had been informed in advance that the press would be allowed to witness her arrival and that she would have to walk for several seconds to her car.

The duchess walked unaided to the car, looked calmly for a full three seconds at nearby photographers and entered the limousine.

Meanwhile, huge crowds all but overwhelmed arrangements for the duke's lying-in-state in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

When arrangements were made, officials estimated that a maximum of 2,000 persons an hour would pass before the duke's bier. But, at one point this afternoon, there were 10,000 waiting in a line that stretched beyond a mile. More were arriving by the minute.

There were so many that Buckingham Palace announced that the chapel would be kept open until 11 p.m., two hours beyond the scheduled closing time, to accommodate the mourners.

Prime Minister Edward Heath



QUIET HOMAGE—Long line stretches along pavement alongside Windsor Castle, as public waits to file past coffin of the Duke of Windsor in St. George's Chapel Friday.

and Baroness Spencer-Churchill, widow of Britain's wartime prime minister, were among early mourners to file through St. George's Chapel.

The coffin lay on a royal blue catafalque close to the royal crypt. The former monarch, however, will be buried in a mausoleum in the castle grounds.

Lady Spencer-Churchill stood for five minutes, her head bowed, in front of the coffin, which was draped with the duke's personal standard of red, white, blue and gold. It was topped by a single wreath of lilies, the tribute from his duchess.

Rogers Says U.S. Will St Its Presence in Indian C

LONDON, June 2 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today the United States will step up and modernize its naval presence in the Indian Ocean to meet the growing Soviet naval threat there.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said Britain, too, will maintain its own naval presence there.

The two delivered this pledge to the council of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)—a 17-year-old alliance whose members are Britain, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. The United States takes part in all the alliance's activities as an observer.

U.S. officials said Mr. Rogers did not give details.

But they said the over-age carrier which acts as flagship of the U.S. Middle East naval force will be replaced soon by a more modern headquarters ship. They said two old destroyers will be replaced by more modern vessels.

They said the United States also is going ahead with construction of a communications station on the British-owned Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Reports on Summit
Mr. Rogers reported to the council of President Nixon's Moscow talks.

U.S. officials said he warned against undue euphoria over the results of the visit and said the West must continue to keep its guard up until it can be seen

just how Moscow p up the summit ag. Sir Douglas-Home council there is no that the Soviets p up the Moscow ag. Mr. Nixon with policies.

"No one knows f far the Russians a, this situation be e said.

In a communique of the two-day CENTO council vote continuing tension i East and reiterate an early resolution flict "and for the c efforts aimed at at and enduring peace.

The communique i all also discussed "ivities" in the CEN

U.S., Russia 1

Space Medicin

MOSCOW, June 2

Soviet and Americ who have spent the studying the effec flight on the hum publish their find next year.

Tass news agen night that they wou research on how Sovi man astronauts re flight by publishing three-volume work "Principles of Space Medicine."

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Around the European Galleries

Paris

Les Impressionnistes et leurs Précurseurs, Galerie Schmit, 358 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to June 17.
The Impressionist painters and their forerunners are represented here by 71 paintings on loan from private collections. Boudin, Courbet, Delacroix and Jongkind are the forerunners, while the Impressionists are represented by Bazille, Caillebotte, Cassatt, Cézanne, Degas, Gauguin, Manet, Monet, Morisot, Pissarro, Renoir and Sisley. There are a number of delightful works with that specific quality of joyful surprise one so often finds in Impressionist work.

Tsal, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, to June 30.
Tsal makes use of vibrating rods and strobe light to create pieces that tremble and writhe with snake-like motion, undulating in response to any sound produced in the room. The present exhibition is an environment in which there is an electronic source of sound that is modulated by the mere physical presence of a person in the room. A sober and surprising use of technology.

Chagall, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to July 31.
The vocabulary is entirely the same as in all the past work of Chagall, but here, in these recent paintings, there appears a new freshness that suggests the artist has renewed contact with the imagination of his youth. There is a playful serenity that is also

new and quite often a clearly visible autobiographic content, as in the large Harlequin painting where the grave, sensitive face is Chagall's own.

Vera Pavaga, Galerie Darlat, 22 Rue de Beaune, Paris 7, to June 17.
Vera Pavaga's canvases show simple, uncomplex forms in mild and subtle colors. They convey a cool serenity and have their specific subdued yet firm luminosity. A sensitive and entirely personal style.

Marfaing, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to June 21.
Marfaing's work comes under the heading of abstract expressionism. Black pigment on white canvas (with an occasional touch of brown) raises blackened walls and burnt-out beams, ruptured and collapsed surfaces, and unstable structures. This is of course interpretative since the works have no representational reference.

Lev Mills, American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to June 16.
Mills' good craft and cool imagination are devoted to themes of Black America—excerpts from the letters of George Jackson and poetry by Muktarr Mustapha. In the latter the artist makes good use of the image of graffiti-covered walls, which suggests the progression of poetry from wall to book, to luxury edition, the luxury edition trying to keep sight of its source.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Cornelis Wenzink, Marion Baldwin, Gallery Petit, Jacey Galleries, Marble Arch, London W1, to June 9.
The work of Cornelis Wenzink, a Dutch resident of London, has immense variety. The present, quite small exhibition includes some fine drawings of nudes, abstract gouaches, a series of powerful collages, graphics and a masquette for a large sculpture. All have a fine technical finish. Marion Baldwin is an American who gave up her diplomatic career to explore South America. In her art, the colors and impressions of the Amazon jungle are transmuted into delicate organic watercolors of great beauty.

Marshall Williams, Wildenstein & Co., 147 New Bond St., London W1, to June 16.
Marshall Williams, who trained at the Art Institute in his native Chicago, has waited more than 20 years before mounting this first public exhibition of his work. During this time, he has traveled the great deal, particularly in the East. He has been especially in-

fluenced by Florence and the Mediterranean light of the French Riviera, the two places he now considers home.

His elegantly finished paintings are of moods and of the spirit of place—almost always looking out from darkness, through a sculptured aperture. It is as though he were confined to a lightless cave and given to perpetual observation of the world outside without participating in it. Such an attitude could be depressing. But the artist's meditative eye selects an outside world so rich and strange that, in the last analysis, his paintings give joy and tranquility.

Lorne McKean—Sculpture, The Sladmore Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, London W1, to June 16.

At the age of 11, Lorne McKean attracted the attention of Sergei Yurievitch, a friend and contemporary of Rodin, who invited her to work in his studio. Later she studied at the Royal Academy schools where she won two

scholarships and the silver medal for sculpture combined with architecture. Since then she has specialized in portrait and animal sculpture. Both aspects of her work are represented in the present exhibition—the animal bronzes, by a series of mounted polo players; the portraits, by a fine series of children.

Sculptures of the 15th and 16th Centuries, Helm Gallery, 59 Jermyn St., St. James's, London SW1, to Sept. 8.

The 1972 summer exhibition at Helm meets the gallery's usual high standard. The works are mainly Italian, though there are some choice pieces from Northern France, notably a stone "Education of the Virgin," probably carved in or near Caen in the first half of the 16th century.

Among the Italian works are five early Tuscan processional crucifixes in bronze; a magnificent marble carving of "Christ as the Man of Sorrows" by a late 15th-century Tuscan sculptor known as the Master of the

Marble Madonnas; a terracotta bust of the procurator of St. Mark, Giulio Contarini by Alessandro Vittoria (1625-1688); and a portrait head of a Venetian doge, Leonardo Loredan, by Daniele Cattaneo (c. 1509-1573).

Paintings and Sculpture of the 19th and 20th Centuries, O'Hana Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, London W1, to Sept. 15.
O'Hana Gallery's summer show has a number of especially exciting works of museum quality. For example, there is a Cézanne watercolor of a group of bathers, painted around 1890, in which are to be discerned the seeds of his later visual thought. There is an extremely fine Van Gogh, one of the peasants he painted at Neunen in the mid 1880s. Something is represented by one of his finest works, "La Route de la Cagnes," painted in 1919. There are groups of works by Picasso, Van Dongen, Chagall, Daumier and Renoir, as well as sculpture by Laurens and Malloué.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

MUSIC

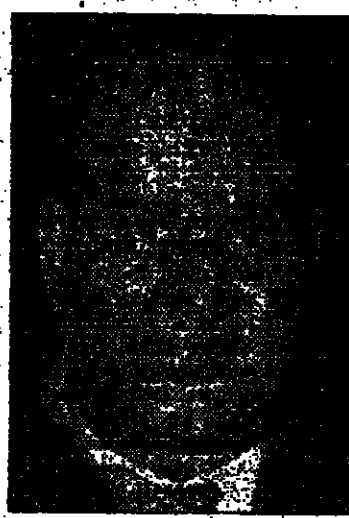
Instrumental Summit in Vienna

By David Stevens

VIENNA, June 2 (DPA).—As the political summit was ending in Moscow, a musical summit was beginning here with some high Russian emigré joining forces with some of their Viennese counterparts in some top-level music-making.

The chief of the Soviet delegation is David Oistrakh, accompanied by his son, Igor, and Igor's wife, the harpsichordist Natalya Zerkalova. David and Igor brought their violins, of course, but they both have done some conducting and occasionally picked up a viola as well. And the Viennese, as neutral in their musical affections as in international affairs, have lavished as much enthusiasm on the visitors as they do on, say, Leonard Bernstein, who was here last month for a series of three Mahler symphonies.

It has been mainly Mozart in the opening week of the Vienna Festival, and the high point so far was a recital last night in the packed Musikverein, in which David and Paul Badura-Skoda joined in a program of that composer's sonatas for violin and piano. The Viennese pianist's buoyant touch and Oistrakh's silvery tone were a perfect match for each other and for the music as they ranged through playful and profound Mozart in three sonatas on the program (K. 481, 454 and 306) and a generous helping of encores taken from other sonatas and variations.



David Oistrakh



Igor Oistrakh

first-class work from the Viennese wind soloists. In later concerts, David will conduct the Vienna Symphony with Igor as soloist in Bach and Schubert concertos, and he will be soloist himself in the Brahms concerto with the Philharmonie under Claudio Abbado.

The festival has an additional Russian note in the exhibition at the Albertina of drawings from the Hermitage and other Soviet museums, and in exhibitions of stage designs from Soviet theaters on display in the foyer of the

Burgtheater and the S. Whatever the state it may be in other areas theater exhibitions suggest there is considerable theater design. Abstract realism and various ex approaches abound, at times sometimes wondrous when in actual practice, Nikolai Solovtsov or less abstract designs, Godunov, for the Bols. 1968, certainly have in common with the more wholly realistic sets Bolshoi brought on 1 visits to Western Europe.

London to Close Off Oxford To All Traffic But Buses, T

LONDON, June 2 (DPA).—The Greater London yesterday gave approval to its traffic commissioner to a half mile of Oxford Street, the city's busiest, most shopping thoroughfare, to all but bus and taxi.

The plan, similar to one for a pedestrian mall on York's Madison Avenue, will begin in the fall and as an experiment through the Christmas season, while Oxford Street crush gets so bad that policemen have arms at the curb to keep shoppers from falling on sidewalks.

Even in slower seasons the street is often choke immobility, with pedestrians barely able to move from to store on the pavements and with trucks, private taxis and big red double decker buses stalled for long on the roadway.

A principal aim of the plan is to lower the big of pedestrian accidents, which Richard Brew, chairman council's Environmental Planning Committee, called "appalling." Referring to the 300 injuries—none fatal—recorded last year, Dudley Dennington, the traffic commissioner, "Oxford Street is the most dangerous street in London, the most dangerous in Europe."

Members of Mr. Dennington's staff have clocked average of 2,000 vehicles an hour passing through C Street. The goal of the plan is to reduce the flow to an hour.

Under the proposal the council is permitting to g ward, the sidewalks will be widened by taking one la the roadway on both sides of the street.

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مكتبة الفن

ART MARKET

Collection X—A Coup for the French

By Soren Melikian

PARIS (AP)—Last Monday, for the first time in many years, a major sale of modern art was held in Paris.

The sale, which was held at the Paris auction house, was a coup for the French art market.

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Jocelyn Kress, the daughter of Samuel Kress, the late art collector, as his public relations officer in the United States. By mid-May, virtually every collector and potential buyer knew of the sale and was in possession of one of the finest catalogues of modern masters to be seen in Paris salerooms.

The layout and cover design were done by Mr. Binocle, who, although not excessively modest, did not sign it.

This style of canvassing on both sides of the Atlantic largely contributed to the success of the sale. Usually, 15 to 25 percent of the turnover at such auctions is due to foreign buying—a personal estimate since no figures are released by French auctioneers. Monday, 60 percent of the proceeds were attributable to buying from abroad.

Early Ensor

An important, early work of James Ensor (1860-1949), "Les Soldats Prénant" (The Repenting Soldiers), was bought for 275,000 francs by Esio Gribaud, a Milanese collector. Francis Bacon's "Skull of a Gorilla," No. 126 in R. Alley's "Francis Bacon, Catalogue Raisonné," published in London in 1964, went to J. Shoren of Zurich along with an early Dali, "Les Desirs Inassouvis." The works fetched, respectively, 330,000 francs and 325,000 francs. The first work by Joseph Cornell, "Target, the Moon," a wooden case painted blue with two glasses and a ball inside was bought for a whopping 77,500 francs by Mike Janlow of New York.

A small Tom Wesselmann was acquired by an anonymous American collector for 33,500 francs, perhaps a record price for his size—8 by 10 inches. I saw a New York dealer give up with a discouraged look when the price reached 34,000 francs.

French Buyers

Another sign of the revival of the Paris market was the active bidding of French dealers and collectors. A portrait in oil, 57 1/2 by 44 7/8 inches by Picasso, "Femme au Chien Afghan," was knocked down at 396,000 francs, a huge price for a late work (1962) harking back to the style of the twenties. A still life by Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964), rose to 169,000 francs. Both were bought by a Paris dealer.

A second work by Joseph Cornell, very similar in inspiration to the first, was bought by Mrs. Maurice Reims, the wife of the well-known retired auctioneer.

Mr. Krugier's view at the end of the sale was

Picasso's
"Femme au
Chien Afghan,"
sold for
396,000 francs
in Paris
this week.

that the works had sold wonderfully well, often over the gallery-price level. What I regard, however, as the best achievement of the sale is that, by and large, the works sold very near to the estimates. Mr. Binocle has made a point there, for nothing is more reassuring to sellers and buyers than to feel that they are paying or getting the "normal price" for an established value.

This vital score for the Paris market will be

further reinforced Monday when the Raphael Esmerian collection of rare books and manuscripts is auctioned by the Ador-Picard-Tajan team. The Esmerian collection is the finest to be seen at auction since the Rahis sale in 1931. The sale will be the first of a series to be spread over at least two years. The collection was previously housed in New York where Raphael Esmerian, a collector with wide tastes, lives and works.

Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—This is how critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

Movies

"Malcolm X," adapted by Arnold Perl and edited by Mick Benderoth, is a "souvenir of The Autobiography," a documentary that is a "good, firmly conventional, moving tribute to a radically political figure." Vincent Canby writes in The Times. The movie is "composed mostly of newsworthy footage of Malcolm after he became a public figure, supplemented by stock footage, which, with voice-over narration taken from 'The Autobiography,' sketch in Malcolm's youth and his career as a hustler, pusher and pimp in Harlem before he first discovered Elijah Muhammad and the Black Muslims." The adaptor and editor have had "the good sense not to allow style to get in the way of their subject."

"Z.P.G." stands for zero population growth. The film, Vincent Canby writes in The New York Times, "is a sometimes funny (unintentionally), uniformly meditation on the earth's overpopulation problems, set in some future smog-bound England where the World Deliberation Council has decreed that for 30 years there shall be no babies born." Geraldine Chaplin, Oliver Reed and Diane Cilento "play the foolish roles without a single snicker." Michael Campus directed.

Plays

"Big Show of 1936," a vaudeville revue stars Sally Rand, Jackie Coogan, Allan Jones, Virginia O'Brien, The Ink Spots, Beatrice Kay, Cass Daley, Arthur Tracy and Gene Kelly. "Surprisingly," says Howard Rosenberg in The Times, "the show is consistently pleasant and nostalgic, never drips." The revue, at the Forum through June 4, manages to skirt the obvious pitfalls and the "old-timers" came on winningly, did their things briskly, with some casual references to the past.

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Emily Genauer: If It Moves and Blinks, It May Be Sculpture

NEW YORK, June 2—Murder, she said; it has to mean "er. You can't have kinetic sculpture, all blinking lights revolving mirror projected on automobile and moving around the one part of the traffic stream, enough that sculpture has to be traditional gallery setting, as a viewer, it has to be distracting enough. But along the streets "according to the rhythm of the traffic moving towards the viewer as opposed to the usual sense of a viewer moving to a work of art."

It's that's how Nicolas Schoffer, Hungarian-born French, artist, having a one-man exhibition at the Galerie Denise René, dies his newest notion. A it of it, in fact, is included in show. The Renault Commission in Paris, has already built

item: Danish unstones Roll

ack Prehistory

ARHUS, Denmark, June 2 (AP)—Archaeologists today moved new finds that, they prove that humans and even lived in East Jutland 10,000 years ago.

he finds add at least 45,000 to Denmark's history," said an American head of a team digging through a glacial deposit every clay to recover about mammoth stone fragments an old river bed.

will now the oldest traces of man in Denmark go back 15,000 years when a tribe of German hunters of the so-called Hamburg culture moved in and receding glaciers presumed in search of reindeer.

new finds, at Christiansburg near Kolding, suggest that the southern part of Denmark was populated even before the last glacial age.

that time Denmark was heavily forested and the climate similar to today's, Mr. Andersen said.

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ANTIQUE THEFTS
ATHENS, June 2 (Reuters)—Security police have arrested three persons from Thessaly who tried to sell two vases, estimated to be about 2,300 years old, which they allegedly acquired through illegal excavations. Police also arrested four people who offered to buy the vases.

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TO FIND A MAN

Women as baggage—but in the literal, not the old-fashioned sense implying questionable virtue—are the theme of most of

Antonio Segui, an Argentinian who spends much time in Paris, is having his first one-man exhibition at the Lefebvre Gallery, calling it "Stylized Exercises in Boating." It is a curious assemblage in which each canvas includes boat-loads of people who may just be out on the river for a day's outing, or who may be refugees adrift after their ship has sunk. It's never quite clear. Nor are there clues in the paintings themselves, except that the sea and sky in "Without Destination" are dark and troubled, whereas in "Wish You Were Here" (two bathing-suited girls and a man standing in a boat) the technique is bright, corny, and photo-finish as a picture postcard.

More moving sculpture, but within the strict confines of the Whitney Museum, and along the circumferential course determined by the pieces' physical substance and generated by invisible motors. These are the sculptures of Jose de Rivera, gathered for a 40-year retrospective of one of the country's most gifted and distinguished talents.

Not all Rivera's pieces actually move. No matter. Whether kinetic or stationary, his ropes and ribbons of shining metal twisting through space like a larva, or the fall of a comet doubling back on itself, or double-jumping ropes striking each other in mid-air, all "move" in their impact. Without ever leaving their narrow predetermined orbits they still reach out totally to envelop the viewer. These elegant, understated, austere, incredibly pure and simple constructions are so stunning an example of what Schoffer calls "sculpture moving towards the viewer" that it is hard to imagine his own conceptions literally illustrating the phrase ever being as effective.

A smaller, simultaneous show at the Whitney definitely worth seeing consists of abstractions by Alma W. Thomas, a 77-year-old black artist who has been exhibiting and teaching for years, although she is little known in New York. Colorful and target painting are how her compositions might be described. Mostly they are large wheels of bright, prismatic colors, the tones laid on in loose tile-like sequence with white space between letting in air. Occasionally the color patterns are developed in vertical or curving bands. There is far more freedom in her method than description of the excellent work may imply. The irregular strokes and varying intervals make for a free, rhythmic but varied movement carrying suggestions of natural phenomena, as of setting suns, whirling earth, or planets in orbit.

Movement in sculpture again, but in the case of Isamu Noguchi's new work at Cordier & Ekstrom's, the movement is all in the viewer's eye and imagination. Actually the show consists of separate seats in different metals of a single work originally carved in slate back in 1945. The master model is typically Noguchi, an abstract open image whose bone-like protruberances suggest some weird, predatory bird. The curious thing is how different an aspect each piece takes on in the different materials. It's partly a matter of light. The strong reflections in a cast made of gold-finished bronze, for example, give the different volumes more mass and strength than they have in a sensuous green bronze suggesting the soft glow of jade.

It is also a matter of the viewer's coming on the pieces in the gallery from different angles. The result is that they are at once as alike and unlike as the dancers in a Martha Graham production. They look very similar. Their physical proportions are about the same. Yet each dancer exudes her own intensity and uniqueness.

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Women as baggage—but in the literal, not the old-fashioned sense implying questionable virtue—are the theme of most of

The Homecoming

There was no band to play Mr. Nixon up the Capitol steps with "Hail to the Chief, Who in Triumph Returneth," but the President came back to Washington in triumph nonetheless. His journey to Moscow, Tehran and Warsaw was one of the truly seminal events of the century. And, as Mr. Nixon pointed out forcibly to the joint session of Congress and to the television and radio audience, this was no mere matter of "atmospherics," no evanescent creation of the "spirit" of the time, or the other meeting place. It produced concrete agreements in a number of vital fields, agreements that could lead to increased co-operation between the superpowers, and a notable decrease in the tensions created by their inevitable rivalries.

Not all of Congress, and doubtless far from all of the American people, greeted Mr. Nixon's return as an unalloyed triumph. There were the last embattled remnants of the cold war warriors; there were—probably more numerous now—those who felt that pleasant words in Moscow were of little avail while bitter blows were being exchanged in Vietnam. And, of course, there were those who considered that the drama of the President's arrival on Capitol Hill by helicopter, plus the legislative paraphernalia of the unusual night joint-session and its pre-emption of "prime time" on the electronic media, constituted politics in the narrow sense. Many senators and representatives did not bother to attend.

That the Nixon voyages to Peking and Moscow will have a political impact is undeniable. But to consider those journeys from the standpoint alone is to misread Mr. Nixon and the events themselves. He seems to have been sincerely convinced for most of his tenure as Vice-President and President that the proper conduct of foreign affairs was the most critical task of the

American government; that only within the framework of a reasonably secure world could the United States solve its domestic problems. And he has acted—however wrongly in some instances—on that assumption.

For that large portion of the American people to whom the immediacy of jobs and taxes are things in themselves, rather than reflections of the world outside their homes and cities, Mr. Nixon's position may not be persuasive. It is not without significance that, as Sen. McGovern moves upward in the Democratic race, he is laying more and more emphasis on jobs and taxes as such and less and less upon the Vietnamese war as the prime source of America's difficulties. The response may be an omen of how the votes will go in November, unless Mr. Nixon's successes in Moscow and Peking are accompanied by real improvements on the homefront.

The Vietnamese war, however, remains for most Americans the focus of foreign affairs, the most dramatic illustration of how mistakes abroad can affect everyone at home. Mr. Nixon may have soothed the cold war warriors who fear his approaches to the Soviet Union and China by the risks he ran in mining North Vietnam's ports. That same action alienated many who would have more heartily rallied to his broader policies. Thus many of the short-term political effects of the Nixon diplomacy seem to cancel one another out, and what happens in Vietnam in the next few months may be crucial in that sense.

But beyond the immediacies of politics, and with all due respect for the accidents of history, Mr. Nixon comes home with an example of genuine statesmanship in his luggage. It is one that justly earned him all the cheers that greeted his speech Thursday night.

Bankruptcy of Palestine Terror

The carnage at Lydda Airport confirms—in a most terrible and tragic way—the bankruptcy of the Palestinian terrorist movement. Unable to sustain operational bases in neighboring Arab states, unable to achieve a following among Palestinians in Israeli-occupied lands or among Israeli Arabs, having just flubbed a hijacking attempt of their own, the remaining handful of "resistance" members are reduced to recruiting foreign fanatics to murder unarmed civilians. It was inconceivable that the international community could extend its general respect for the Palestinian cause to the perpetrators of this massacre or to those in Beirut, Cairo and elsewhere who are now reveling in it.

The need for tighter security is self-evident. Though the French government refused to concede its fault in not checking the weapons-laden bags the three Japanese gunmen brought aboard the Air France flight at Rome, such checking must become routine. Airport authorities at Rome were no less careless; their fault should nowhere be repeated at airports handling Mideast-bound planes. The Israelis must also tend to the flaw in their own procedures, which let the terrorists grab their bags in Tel Aviv before the bags got from the airplane to the checkpoint. We would add that international airline passengers need not leave security checks entirely to the discretion of the various authorities. They can direct their patronage to airlines whose security procedures meet their approval. If they see that checks are not being made on a given flight, they can speak up on the spot.

Quite another matter is Israel's call for a boycott of Beirut by international airlines, on grounds that the Tel Aviv attack was planned on Lebanese soil. Perhaps the call was made on the expectation that it will be rejected, leaving Israel in a position to seek justification for a reprisal on the basis of

the international community's default. All the same, the idea of boycotting Beirut is offensive. The Palestinians who claimed credit for the massacre have an office there but whether the attack was planned there is unproven. Whether Lebanese law gives the government authority to move against Palestinian spokesmen is another question. Most important, everyone knows that Lebanon had done close to its best, under very difficult conditions, to restrain guerrilla excesses. Israel should not forget the political losses it suffered from its earlier reprisal at Beirut airport in 1968. Any Israeli reprisal now that misses the Palestinian sponsors of the Tel Aviv attack will be no less politically counter-productive.

Fortunately, the situation in the Mideast remains stable, far beyond the capacity of Palestinian terrorists to inflame. Indeed, it is possible that their latest deeds have been motivated not by a deterioration in the region but by its improvement: not by the hopelessness of the Palestinian cause but by the terrorists' realization that Israeli and Jordanian efforts to settle down conditions in the West Bank (and Gaza), and to point the Palestinians living there toward political fulfillment, are taking root. We refer in particular to the "Russell Plan," which in effect releases resident Palestinians to deal as they will with Israel; to the Israeli policy of offering progressively larger economic and political roles to Palestinians under occupation; and to the Palestinians' increasing readiness, made evident by their increasing participation, to accept those roles.

It seems to be an emerging Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian pattern to try to create a mutually tolerable situation, good for an indefinite period of time, short of a negotiated peace settlement. And this, of course, is what must enrage those few terrorists and their publicists who are still in the fight.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Poland Visit

It was a good idea of Mr. Nixon's to visit Poland on his way back from Moscow. . . In the context of his trip to Moscow the visit will be seen as a useful reminder that the Soviet Union does not have sole rights to represent the countries of Eastern Europe in foreign affairs. This was apparently one of the points on which there was not full agreement in Moscow, and it is one of the key issues in the future of East-West relations. During the talks in Moscow, President Nixon was anxious to emphasize that he could not speak for his allies without consultation. The Soviet Union appeared to have no such inhibitions.

—From the Times (London).

Massacre at Lydda

On the surface, the shooting and bombing by three Japanese at Lydda Airport in which so many innocent people were killed and wounded appears quite baffling. What have Japan or the Japanese got in common with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine? Further reflection, however, does suggest that there may be a pattern of a kind. This horrible act can be seen as part of a world-wide epidemic of violence, in which individuals commit apparently mindless atrocities.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The effort to secure the adoption of a universal postal stamp by the Postal Congress has collapsed. There were too many difficulties (the chief being that of currency fluctuations) in the way of adopting such a stamp, and the general committee, after considering the subject briefly, abandoned it as impracticable, and will make an adverse report to the entire Congress.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth worked his way back into the good graces of the New York fans yesterday and tasted the honey of flattery instead of the rancor of contempt which he has felt for the past ten days, ever since he has failed to deliver the goods in the homerun business. But yesterday he tripled, got two singles and a walk, and helped the Yankees down the Boston Red Sox by a score of 6-4.



Cheers for the President

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has now completed the most dramatic experiment of his long career, and while it will be a long time before the practical results of his trips to China and the Soviet Union are known, his efforts to reach an accommodation with the Communist world have to be recognized as the bravest diplomatic initiative of the postwar generation.

Maybe Willy Brandt's moves to bring about a reconciliation between West Germany and the Soviet Union should be put high up in this same category, because he took the first step and he had more to lose than Nixon, but for the time being the President deserves the gratitude and respect of his fellow countrymen. It is right and even essential that his limited understandings with Premier Chou En-lai and his strategic arms agreement with Chairman Brezhnev should be examined with the greatest care and even skepticism, but the President has made provision for that.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who is perhaps the most serious student of the strategic arms problem in Congress, is obviously afraid that the President has given away too much in Moscow. "At first glance," he said, "most of the freeing [of the arms race] appears to be on the American side, while most of the warming up is on the Soviet side." And he may be right, but Jackson sounded off even before the President had time to get home and explain what had been done, and in any event, the arms agreement was negotiated by the President in the form of a treaty, which must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, so Jackson will have plenty of time to examine the hard realities later on.

The major problem of the postwar world has been the danger of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the heart of this problem has been the mutual distrust of the leaders of these two nations. Both have been living under the dominion of fear: that each was out to destroy the other, and the wars in Vietnam, Korea, the Middle East, and the Congo, plus the military crisis in Cuba, have all merely dramatized this fear that the balance of power in the world might be upset and lead to a third world war.

What President Nixon has tried to do by compromising with China and the Soviet Union is to get rid of this fear. You can argue that he has given too much on Taiwan in Peking and too much on strategic arms in Helsinki and Moscow, and, on the other side, that he is being too brutal, stubborn, proud, personal, and political in Vietnam. But in his missions to China and the Soviet Union, he was at least trying to ease the mistrust which is at the root of the major world conflict.

There are obviously great risks in all this. There is no fool-proof inspection of the arms agreements, despite the miracle of the satellite cameras in the skies. There is still great mistrust in Washington, Moscow and Peking.

Also, by reaching out to Peking and Moscow for compromise, Nixon

has raised new anxieties and doubts in Japan and Western Europe, whose rising economic power may be more important to the United States in the next decade than almost anything else. But even so, the President's missions of reconciliation with the Communist world are likely to be regarded by historians at the end of the century as the major event, if not the most successful achievement, of his term in office.

Everything depends on your approach to the President's journey to Peking and Moscow. If you think accommodation with the Communist giants is impossible, that bad faith is inevitable, then it is easy to see this whole experiment in summits as a potential disaster. If you think he saw the trips to Peking and Moscow in political terms, which he undoubtedly did in part, then you could be cynical about the whole exercise. But in historical terms, he did much more.

Moscow, Peking Gains

Moscow and Peking obviously gained a great deal from these missions. China has got its place in the United Nations and has found a way to remind Moscow that it is now in touch with Washington about the peace and future of Asia. The Soviet Union has won recognition by West Germany and the United States of its political and territorial gains from the last world war, and it now has the opportunity of gaining access to the advanced technology of the United States, Germany and Japan, which it needs to compete in the modern scientific world.

But it has been part of the President's approach to all this that it may be all to the good to have China part of the world and to have the Soviet Union increasing its standard of living, and to remove the fear of being destroyed by war.

That, at least, is something in a world spending over \$600 billion a year on arms while half of the human family lives on the verge of starvation. Nixon has been very bold in his diplomacy and very cautious about attempt-

ing too much. The accommodations are very limited. The mistrust, the arms race, and the struggles for position in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere still go on, but he has made some progress, not much but some, and it is no wonder that Congress gave him the homecoming he deserved.

NEW YORK.—While waiting for developments on the international war front, I pause to report on the war in New York City between the dog owners and various anti-dog, or more properly anti-dog poop, groups.

The issue suddenly burst upon the scene last winter when a middle-aged doctor, coming upon a Doberman pinscher squatting down on the sidewalk opposite his apartment in Greenwich Village, suddenly found himself reaching into his pocket, pulling out a firearm, and shooting the dog quite utterly dead. This violence was not senseless, in the opinion of those who understood the doctor's frustration. But the dog lovers, greatly aroused, bore down hard and of course the gentleman will be prosecuted, and no one now believes that the final solution to the dog problem was administered by the incident in Greenwich Village.

Enter the Hardliners

Come now something called Children Before Dogs. That organization, one suspects from the fanatic gleam in its prose, is a hardliner, which would really like to do away with dogs altogether. Which reminds me that if there is a dog in China, he isn't in Peking, Shanghai, or Hangchow. When we last China last February, I remember thinking that instead of sending two musk ozen to the Peking Zoo, Mr. Nixon should have sent two dogs. Either dogs are forbidden, or else they were eaten during one of the

U.S. Products

Recent criticisms of American industry and the quality of American products are unjustified under any reasonable terms. In a recent letter, cameras and automobiles of U.S. manufacture were separated as being inferior to foreign products. If we review the products of world industry, we find that the Americans are undisputed leaders in passenger aircraft, computers, automobiles, textiles, most chemicals, food processing etc. One only has to estimate the value obtained in the United States for \$1 compared to the value obtained in other so-called modern countries to see that American industry does indeed produce quality goods at prices which compare very favorably to prices in other countries.

Let's hope that other parts of the world are leaders in some area of industry, but let us not take a few examples of superior

foreign products and condemn American industry in general. DARYL G. RECTOR, Bielefeld, Holland.

Hanoi's Choice

With reference to Anthony Lewis's "View from Hanoi" (HT, May 23-24), he says "The North Vietnamese" explain that they have no choice except to fight until the Americans go away. I suggest that they have another choice—to go away themselves. Even a critic of U.S. policy in Asia, which I am, should be able to see that if the North Vietnamese would stop molesting their neighbors, get out of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the war would stop.

The fact that the United States has behaved with terrifying mud-headedness does not turn the North Vietnamese into pillars of virtue. They have been missing about in other people's business in that part of the world for

Straws in Far East A Chance for Peace

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In the opinion of well-informed diplomats in the Far East, the premier of North Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, was out of his country for at least four days during the Moscow summit meeting, May 23 through 26. The general guess is that he was in China, but it is only a guess.

The Chinese premier, Chou En-lai, was also missed during that period. He did not appear at a Syrian dinner in Peking May 24, and on May 27 missed the Afghan national day celebration—which he has attended the last several years. He could well have been minding domestic business, such as a Politburo meeting. Or he could have been talking with Pham Van Dong.

If there was such a meeting, the supposition is that the two men discussed Hanoi's supply problem after the American mining of its ports. The North Vietnamese are telling people in Vietnam and outside, that their ships are getting through—perhaps hinting that small Vietnamese boats are running the blockade. But diplomats continue to believe the blockade is effective.

Bottleneck

A Dong-Chou meeting might not have been concerned with supply questions alone. Expert opinion is that the bottleneck for supplies is inside Vietnam now, in the bombed roads and rail lines, and is primarily for the Vietnamese to deal with. So larger strategic and diplomatic questions could have been on the agenda.

And here one must note a surprising opinion heard in the Far East after a visit to Hanoi: that there is a faint but distinguishable hope right now of bringing this interminable war to a negotiated end.

That flicker of optimism is surprising because the surface signs are for more war. The fighting continues in the South, the bombing in the North. President Nixon's effort in Moscow to bring Soviet pressure on Hanoi evidently failed.

But there are straws pointing the other way. Chinese officials have been telling interested persons that Hanoi will accept a genuine non-Communist government in South Vietnam for an indefinite period. They add that reunification of Vietnam would be a difficult problem taking a long time to solve, probably 10 years.

What Leonid Brezhnev said to Nixon about Vietnam is not known. But it can be stated that

during the summit, told others exactly what he has said: that he is a non-Communist Saigon.

Most important, been saying the same nonpublic channels North Vietnamese emphasized that they it when they say t asking for a Comm ment in Saigon.

U.S. Suspi

Given the American the Communists' pro- coalition government over for them to t Saigon, Washington ly suspicious of sud from Hanoi. There crete way to explore ver. That is to Paris talks and in sions go over the o of people who could new coalition govern

The difficulty is course would requir in stated American would require accept virtually every k person regards as nam's rock-bottom de President Thieu lea a new Saigon regim In a sense the w cleared for Americ of that reality. Fo Nixon has won. If n help from Peking s then at least a cer ment in their suppor It should be possi President to recogni have gone as far i with a tenaciousl ally and that he t now.

Where the two side to move toward ea Paris is on the timin fire. The United Stat wanted a cease-fire an opportunity fo change in Saigon. I nists have wanted po ment first, arguing t fire without it wou laying down their a cepting the legiti Thieu administration ington really accep a new government; that gap should be t

A man who has deeply as anyone abo nam problem, over i sees the hopeful pos diplomatic "converge" add: "a non-Comm ment without Thieu dependent governme absolute minimum and Kissinger, can h do they know it?"

The Poop Scoop War

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—While waiting for developments on the international war front, I pause to report on the war in New York City between the dog owners and various anti-dog, or more properly anti-dog poop, groups.

The issue suddenly burst upon the scene last winter when a middle-aged doctor, coming upon a Doberman pinscher squatting down on the sidewalk opposite his apartment in Greenwich Village, suddenly found himself reaching into his pocket, pulling out a firearm, and shooting the dog quite utterly dead. This violence was not senseless, in the opinion of those who understood the doctor's frustration. But the dog lovers, greatly aroused, bore down hard and of course the gentleman will be prosecuted, and no one now believes that the final solution to the dog problem was administered by the incident in Greenwich Village.

Enter the Hardliners

Come now something called Children Before Dogs. That organization, one suspects from the fanatic gleam in its prose, is a hardliner, which would really like to do away with dogs altogether. Which reminds me that if there is a dog in China, he isn't in Peking, Shanghai, or Hangchow. When we last China last February, I remember thinking that instead of sending two musk ozen to the Peking Zoo, Mr. Nixon should have sent two dogs. Either dogs are forbidden, or else they were eaten during one of the

famines, or else they were mistaken for people and shot during the Cultural Revolution. But there are no dogs now in China, and that settled that problem. But the problem of dogs in New York is not to be solved by such facile digressions.

Anyway, the anti-dog people are now reviving statutes which have been sleeping soundly for years, which restrict the freedom of dogs, and specifically proscribed certain areas, for instance children's playgrounds, in the park, the zoo areas, and what have you. A tactical ambition of the anti-dog people is to construct a DMZ around the whole of Central Park, a territory the dog people would yield only after bitter resistance. But even if the anti-dog people win there, their victory can only result in an intensification of the problem somewhere else. I mean, the less poop in Central Park, the more poop elsewhere, which is called Boyle's Law.

In anticipation of this problem, the anti-dog people are suggesting that dog owners be held instantly responsible for cleaning up everything their dogs do. To this end, American capitalists have developed a little device which facilitates the scooping up of the debris, which are there after dumped into a plastic bag. The whole operation would appear to be difficult to consummate with the kind of polish that goes with a stroll down Park Avenue with one's St. Bernard, but the anti-dog people are not

struggling to make it easy for the dog owner, with him is their attitude.

But now the Dog On tective Association ch the power brokers are hind the suggestion, are trying to create a their pooper-scoopers, felicitously called, an mandating an expose. Ar genuity has not risen i challenge. For inste could they not develo squirt which scorches better still, turns it fakes, or the nearest achievement tuPont c with?

Mayor Lindsay ha proposed that dogs be perform in their own rooms, which suggest mayor's knowledge c about on a par with edge of cities: But no to politicize the issa that reason people are move with bipartisan whichever side of the find themselves on. Fo the pollsters have not exactly where the p vantage lies. It is all v say that more people i dogs than with them.

A Passion! dispo from O

But whereas most i want the street poop r including a velicity, want their dogs are i passion. So that even i tenth of New York's their strength may s strength of 10 if they politician threatening Unfold prime minister Britain have fallen fo indifference to dogs, le conspiring to constip Mayor Lindsay's fori dog war is understand tive, and meanwhile i Voice has helped m! al by publishing a Sweet and Sour Dobert

Japan Agrees to Share Out Ship Orders

'C Shock' Threat U.S. Tanker Accord

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The Japanese government today tentatively agreed to share out ship orders with the United States, a move that could help ease the "C shock" threat to U.S. tanker orders.

Given the new U.S. tanker accord, the Japanese government today tentatively agreed to share out ship orders with the United States, a move that could help ease the "C shock" threat to U.S. tanker orders.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler Postpones Mitsubishi Plan

Chrysler Corp. will postpone increasing its share in Mitsubishi Motor Corp. to 35 percent from 15 percent for an indefinite period, reports Yoji Sato, Mitsubishi president. Under an agreement reached last year, Chrysler was to have acquired a 35 percent interest in Mitsubishi in three yearly installments over three years. Last June, Chrysler bought the first 15 percent and it had been expected to take an additional 10 percent this month and a final 10 percent next June. Mr. Sato said Chrysler is still expected to "eventually" acquire 35 percent of the Japanese automaker. He attributed the postponement to a change in conditions surrounding the Japanese auto industry since the original agreement. He noted that Japanese auto exports have been significantly affected by the December yen revaluation, while domestic demand for autos continues to be sluggish.

Burmah's First Quarter Unchanged

J.A. Lundgren, chairman of Burmah Oil Co., says that, excluding the company's interest in British Petroleum Co., results for the first quarter show a very similar picture to the results of the first quarter of 1971. During the quarter, he reports, increased profit on trading more than offset the reductions in the share of profits of associates. Figures to the end of April indicate that this pattern has continued, he says, adding that in the "present unsettled conditions" it is too early to forecast with any confidence the outcome for the remainder of the year.

SEC Files Suit Against Levitz

The Securities & Exchange Commission has moved against Levitz Furniture Corp. for failing to disclose that its employees are being organized by the Teamsters union. The commission ordered public hearings on staff charges that Levitz issued a registration statement for a \$600,000 share stock offering which contained untrue statements of material fact. At the same time, the SEC filed suit in court seeking an injunction to prevent future violations. An official said that Levitz will consent to the court injunction. In addition, the SEC said it would terminate its trading ban on the stock on June 5.

Japan Firms Plan Copper Venture

Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha Ltd., a trading company, and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. say they plan to begin prospecting a copper deposit on Yamanote Island, near Okinawa, later this year. The deposit was discovered in 1960 by Stanford Research Institute, of the United States, but the two companies managed to obtain mineral rights from the owner of the land only recently. The deposit contains about 30 million metric tons of ore according to preliminary estimates, officials say.

Prelude to Trade Agreement

U.S.-Soviet Talks on War Debt Expected

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—President Nixon is expected to send a team of State Department and Treasury experts to Moscow soon to negotiate terms for Russia's payment of its World War II lend-lease debts.

U.S. officials say that if an understanding on the debt question can be reached this month, a U.S.-Soviet joint commercial commission, probably meeting in Moscow in July, could move fairly swiftly from questions of procedure to the substance of proposed agreements on trade and export credits.

ident of Gulf & Western, said negotiations are continuing in Paris for six additional production lines for the Kama River truck factory project, if the U.S. Export-Import Bank were allowed to help finance such purchases.

If the talks are successful, the total value of the contracts would be worth about \$200 million to E. W. Bliss, Mr. Judelson said.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The rate of sterling exchange for the dollar on the interbank market today:

	Today	Previous
ster. 10 per 100	2.5120	2.5125
Belg. fr. (A) 100	43.70-72	43.62-64
Belg. fr. (B) 100	43.61-63	43.61-63
Deutsche mark	3.1750	3.1745-50
Danish krona	5.8225-30	5.8225-30
Fr. fr. (A) 100	4.835-58	4.835-58
Fr. fr. (B) 100	5.000-00	5.000-00
Genie	2.1200-25	2.1200-25
Italian lire	200.48-50	200.48-50
Sw. krona	4.7350-55	4.7350-55
Sw. krona	4.7350-55	4.7350-55
Yen	304.25	304.15

Capital Spending Rises 4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Reuters)—Business investment in new plant and equipment increased 4.3 percent in the first quarter of 1972 compared to the last quarter of 1971, for a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$86.8 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department projected a 10.3 percent increase for the full year compared to a 1.9 percent increase in 1971.

Kawasaki Steel Profit Slumps by 53 Percent

TOKYO, June 2 (AP)—Net profit slumped by 53 percent at Kawasaki Steel Corp. in the half year ended April 30, the company reported today.

Kawasaki said earnings fell to 2.1 billion yen from 4.5 billion yen a year earlier.

Concorde in Athens

ATHENS, June 2 (Reuters)—The British-built prototype of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic jetliner arrived here today from London—the first stop on a 40,000 mile sales mission to Asia and Australia. Strict security measures were in force around Athens airport.

U.S. Jobless Rate Stays at 5.9% in May

Wholesale Price Index Shows a Gain of 0.5%

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP)—The Labor Department reported today that the nation's unemployment rate remained unchanged in May at 5.9 percent, and that the wholesale price index rose by an uncomfortable 0.5 percent.

The biggest price increases were in food, which rose by 1.3 percent at wholesale, meaning supermarket prices probably will soon gain.

Oils, Airlines Tumble on Wall St.

By Vartanig C. Vartan.

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT)—Weakness in certain international oil stocks and profit-taking in the high-flying airline issues featured a stock market today that displayed small changes overall for the second day in a row.

The Dow Jones Industrial average edged ahead by 0.67 to finish at 961.39. In a virtual repeat of Wednesday's performance, winners slightly outnumbered losers on the New York Stock Exchange.

Business Isn't Hurting Too Much Over Price Rollback Orders

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Price Commission's rollback orders so far have had little impact on American businesses for only \$1.85 million in refunds, many of which are not yet paid.

Officials say more and bigger rollbacks are coming. And they say consumers will benefit not only from refunds but also from lower prices. Still, the refunds ordered so far are a long way from the "hundreds of millions of dollars in price cuts" that commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson Jr. said were in the works more than a month ago.

\$1-Billion Anti-Trust Suit

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (NYT)—A federal action suit seeking more than \$1 billion in damages from The New York Times, Time magazine and four advertising agencies for alleged anti-trust violations was filed in federal district court here yesterday.

The plaintiff is Ambook Enterprises of West Hazlet, Pa., a seller of books, records and other items under such trade names as American Book Club.

Curtis-Wright Stars

Curtis-Wright, benefiting from conjecture over the North American rights the company holds to the Wankel rotary-piston engine, repeated as a market star. Various estimates circulated in the financial district on the possible utilization of the Wankel in American-made cars by 1980.

The company's common stock, again the volume leader, jumped 2 1/4 to 42 1/8 after selling at a record price of 42 3/4. Its low for last year was 10 1/4. The "A" shares climbed 2 1/4 to 52 1/4.

Pitney-Bowes rose 1 3/8 to 23 3/4, while American Standard gained 3/4 to 14 1/2. These two stocks also were strong yesterday following their recommendations by Argus Research.

Prices moved higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index added 0.04 to 27.65, while advances topped declines, 437 to 426. Turnover was 4.52 million shares, compared with 4.03 million yesterday.

U.S. Consumer Credit Gains Strongly in April

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Consumer installment credit rose a seasonally-adjusted \$1.1 billion in April, following the record \$1.4 billion rise in March, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

All types of credit showed "substantial further growth in April," the board said, but the rate of gain slowed for the three largest categories—automobile, other consumer goods and personal loans.

At the end of April, installment credit totaled \$110.7 billion. Non-installment credit totaled \$27.06 billion and total consumer credit was \$137.76 billion, the report showed.

U.S. Textile Imports Decline 17% in April

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Imports of textiles declined sharply in April, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Imports of all types of textiles during April totaled the equivalent of 442 million square yards, down 17 percent from March and 16 percent below the like 1971 month.

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any Bank Street	\$	202½	202½	202½	

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225 Molson A	\$	25%	25%	25%
250 Mill Trust	\$	10	10	10

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	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1972

Stock Indexes				European Gold Markets			
	Perk.	Prev.	High				
1282.1	128.6	127.4	96.4	June 2, 1973			
1282.1	128.6	127.4	96.4	Op	Cl	N.C.	
1282.1	128.6	127.4	96.4	London	56.20	+0.18	
1282.1	128.6	127.4	96.4	Zurich	56.20	+0.18	
1282.1	128.6	127.4	96.4	Frankfurt	56.20	+0.18	
1282.1	128.6	127.4	96.4	Paris (12.5 kilo)	66.89	56.13	-0.05
1282.1	128.6	127.4	96.4	U.S. dollars per ounce.			

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|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 31   | 32   | 33   | 34   | 35   | 36   | 37     | 38   | 39   | 40   | 41   | 42   | 43   | 44   | 45   | 46   | 47   | 48   | 49   | 50   | 51   | 52   | 53   | 54   | 55   | 56   | 57   | 58   | 59   | 60   | 61   | 62   | 63   | 64   | 65   | 66   | 67   | 68   | 69   | 70   | 71   | 72   | 73   | 74   | 75   | 76   | 77   | 78   | 79   | 80   | 81   | 82   | 83   | 84   | 85   | 86   | 87   | 88   | 89   | 90   | 91   | 92   | 93   | 94   | 95   | 96   | 97   | 98   | 99   | 100  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| 100  | 101  | 102  | 103  | 104  | 105  | 106    | 107  | 108  | 109  | 110  | 111  | 112  | 113  | 114  | 115  | 116  | 117  | 118  | 119  | 120  | 121  | 122  | 123  | 124  | 125  | 126  | 127  | 128  | 129  | 130  | 131  | 132  | 133  | 134  | 135  | 136  | 137  | 138  | 139  | 140  | 141  | 142  | 143  | 144  | 145  | 146  | 147  | 148  | 149  | 150  | 151  | 152  | 153  | 154  | 155  | 156  | 157  | 158  | 159  | 160  | 161  | 162  | 163  | 164  | 165  | 166  | 167  | 168  | 169  | 170  | 171  | 172  | 173  | 174  | 175  | 176  | 177  | 178  | 179  | 180  | 181  | 182  | 183  | 184  | 185  | 186  | 187  | 188  | 189  | 190  | 191  | 192  | 193  | 194  | 195  | 196  | 197  | 198  | 199  | 200 |
| 201  | 202  | 203  | 204  | 205  | 206  | 207    | 208  | 209  | 210  | 211  | 212  | 213  | 214  | 215  | 216  | 217  | 218  | 219  | 220  | 221  | 222  | 223  | 224  | 225  | 226  | 227  | 228  | 229  | 230  | 231  | 232  | 233  | 234  | 235  | 236  | 237  | 238  | 239  | 240  | 241  | 242  | 243  | 244  | 245  | 246  | 247  | 248  | 249  | 250  | 251  | 252  | 253  | 254  | 255  | 256  | 257  | 258  | 259  | 260  | 261  | 262  | 263  | 264  | 265  | 266  | 267  | 268  | 269  | 270  | 271  | 272  | 273  | 274  | 275  | 276  | 277  | 278  | 279  | 280  | 281  | 282  | 283  | 284  | 285  | 286  | 287  | 288  | 289  | 290  | 291  | 292  | 293  | 294  | 295  | 296  | 297  | 298  | 299  | 300  |     |
| 301  | 302  | 303  | 304  | 305  | 306  | 307    | 308  | 309  | 310  | 311  | 312  | 313  | 314  | 315  | 316  | 317  | 318  | 319  | 320  | 321  | 322  | 323  | 324  | 325  | 326  | 327  | 328  | 329  | 330  | 331  | 332  | 333  | 334  | 335  | 336  | 337  | 338  | 339  | 340  | 341  | 342  | 343  | 344  | 345  | 346  | 347  | 348  | 349  | 350  | 351  | 352  | 353  | 354  | 355  | 356  | 357  | 358  | 359  | 360  | 361  | 362  | 363  | 364  | 365  | 366  | 367  | 368  | 369  | 370  | 371  | 372  | 373  | 374  | 375  | 376  | 377  | 378  | 379  | 380  | 381  | 382  | 383  | 384  | 385  | 386  | 387  | 388  | 389  | 390  | 391  | 392  | 393  | 394  | 395  | 396  | 397  | 398  | 399  | 400  |     |
| 401  | 402  | 403  | 404  | 405  | 406  | 407    | 408  | 409  | 410  | 411  | 412  | 413  | 414  | 415  | 416  | 417  | 418  | 419  | 420  | 421  | 422  | 423  | 424  | 425  | 426  | 427  | 428  | 429  | 430  | 431  | 432  | 433  | 434  | 435  | 436  | 437  | 438  | 439  | 440  | 441  | 442  | 443  | 444  | 445  | 446  | 447  | 448  | 449  | 450  | 451  | 452  | 453  | 454  | 455  | 456  | 457  | 458  | 459  | 460  | 461  | 462  | 463  | 464  | 465  | 466  | 467  | 468  | 469  | 470  | 471  | 472  | 473  | 474  | 475  | 476  | 477  | 478  | 479  | 480  | 481  | 482  | 483  | 484  | 485  | 486  | 487  | 488  | 489  | 490  | 491  | 492  | 493  | 494  | 495  | 496  | 497  | 498  | 499  | 500  |     |
| 501  | 502  | 503  | 504  | 505  | 506  | 507    | 508  | 509  | 510  | 511  | 512  | 513  | 514  | 515  | 516  | 517  | 518  | 519  | 520  | 521  | 522  | 523  | 524  | 525  | 526  | 527  | 528  | 529  | 530  | 531  | 532  | 533  | 534  | 535  | 536  | 537  | 538  | 539  | 540  | 541  | 542  | 543  | 544  | 545  | 546  | 547  | 548  | 549  | 550  | 551  | 552  | 553  | 554  | 555  | 556  | 557  | 558  | 559  | 560  | 561  | 562  | 563  | 564  | 565  | 566  | 567  | 568  | 569  | 570  | 571  | 572  | 573  | 574  | 575  | 576  | 577  | 578  | 579  | 580  | 581  | 582  | 583  | 584  | 585  | 586  | 587  | 588  | 589  | 590  | 591  | 592  | 593  | 594  | 595  | 596  | 597  | 598  | 599  | 600  |     |
| 601  | 602  | 603  | 604  | 605  | 606  | 607    | 608  | 609  | 610  | 611  | 612  | 613  | 614  | 615  | 616  | 617  | 618  | 619  | 620  | 621  | 622  | 623  | 624  | 625  | 626  | 627  | 628  | 629  | 630  | 631  | 632  | 633  | 634  | 635  | 636  | 637  | 638  | 639  | 640  | 641  | 642  | 643  | 644  | 645  | 646  | 647  | 648  | 649  | 650  | 651  | 652  | 653  | 654  | 655  | 656  | 657  | 658  | 659  | 660  | 661  | 662  | 663  | 664  | 665  | 666  | 667  | 668  | 669  | 670  | 671  | 672  | 673  | 674  | 675  | 676  | 677  | 678  | 679  | 680  | 681  | 682  | 683  | 684  | 685  | 686  | 687  | 688  | 689  | 690  | 691  | 692  | 693  | 694  | 695  | 696  | 697  | 698  | 699  | 700  |     |
| 701  | 702  | 703  | 704  | 705  | 706  | 707    | 708  | 709  | 710  | 711  | 712  | 713  | 714  | 715  | 716  | 717  | 718  | 719  | 720  | 721  | 722  | 723  | 724  | 725  | 726  | 727  | 728  | 729  | 730  | 731  | 732  | 733  | 734  | 735  | 736  | 737  | 738  | 739  | 740  | 741  | 742  | 743  | 744  | 745  | 746  | 747  | 748  | 749  | 750  | 751  | 752  | 753  | 754  | 755  | 756  | 757  | 758  | 759  | 760  | 761  | 762  | 763  | 764  | 765  | 766  | 767  | 768  | 769  | 770  | 771  | 772  | 773  | 774  | 775  | 776  | 777  | 778  | 779  | 780  | 781  | 782  | 783  | 784  | 785  | 786  | 787  | 788  | 789  | 790  | 791  | 792  | 793  | 794  | 795  | 796  | 797  | 798  | 799  | 800  |     |
| 801  | 802  | 803  | 804  | 805  | 806  | 807    | 808  | 809  | 810  | 811  | 812  | 813  | 814  | 815  | 816  | 817  | 818  | 819  | 820  | 821  | 822  | 823  | 824  | 825  | 826  | 827  | 828  | 829  | 830  | 831  | 832  | 833  | 834  | 835  | 836  | 837  | 838  | 839  | 840  | 841  | 842  | 843  | 844  | 845  | 846  | 847  | 848  | 849  | 850  | 851  | 852  | 853  | 854  | 855  | 856  | 857  | 858  | 859  | 860  | 861  | 862  | 863  | 864  | 865  | 866  | 867  | 868  | 869  | 870  | 871  | 872  | 873  | 874  | 875  | 876  | 877  | 878  | 879  | 880  | 881  | 882  | 883  | 884  | 885  | 886  | 887  | 888  | 889  | 890  | 891  | 892  | 893  | 894  | 895  | 896  | 897  | 898  | 899  | 900  |     |
| 901  | 902  | 903  | 904  | 905  | 906  | 907    | 908  | 909  | 910  | 911  | 912  | 913  | 914  | 915  | 916  | 917  | 918  | 919  | 920  | 921  | 922  | 923  | 924  | 925  | 926  | 927  | 928  | 929  | 930  | 931  | 932  | 933  | 934  | 935  | 936  | 937  | 938  | 939  | 940  | 941  | 942  | 943  | 944  | 945  | 946  | 947  | 948  | 949  | 950  | 951  | 952  | 953  | 954  | 955  | 956  | 957  | 958  | 959  | 960  | 961  | 962  | 963  | 964  | 965  | 966  | 967  | 968  | 969  | 970  | 971  | 972  | 973  | 974  | 975  | 976  | 977  | 978  | 979  | 980  | 981  | 982  | 983  | 984  | 985  | 986  | 987  | 988  | 989  | 990  | 991  | 992  | 993  | 994  | 995  | 996  | 997  | 998  | 999  | 1000 |     |
| 1001 | 1002 | 1003 | 1004 | 1005 | 1006 | 1007   | 1008 | 1009 | 1010 | 1011 | 1012 | 1013 | 1014 | 1015 | 1016 | 1017 | 1018 | 1019 | 1020 | 1021 | 1022 | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1030 | 1031 | 1032 | 1033 | 1034 | 1035 | 1036 | 1037 | 1038 | 1039 | 1040 | 1041 | 1042 | 1043 | 1044 | 1045 | 1046 | 1047 | 1048 | 1049 | 1050 | 1051 | 1052 | 1053 | 1054 | 1055 | 1056 | 1057 | 1058 | 1059 | 1060 | 1061 | 1062 | 1063 | 1064 | 1065 | 1066 | 1067 | 1068 | 1069 | 1070 | 1071 | 1072 | 1073 | 1074 | 1075 | 1076 | 1077 | 1078 | 1079 | 1080 | 1081 | 1082 | 1083 | 1084 | 1085 | 1086 | 1087 | 1088 | 1089 | 1090 | 1091 | 1092 | 1093 | 1094 | 1095 | 1096 | 1097 | 1098 | 1099 | 1100 |     |
| 1101 | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107   | 1108 | 1109 | 1110 | 1111 | 1112 | 1113 | 1114 | 1115 | 1116 | 1117 | 1118 | 1119 | 1120 | 1121 | 1122 | 1123 | 1124 | 1125 | 1126 | 1127 | 1128 | 1129 | 1130 | 1131 | 1132 | 1133 | 1134 | 1135 | 1136 | 1137 | 1138 | 1139 | 1140 | 1141 | 1142 | 1143 | 1144 | 1145 | 1146 | 1147 | 1148 | 1149 | 1150 | 1151 | 1152 | 1153 | 1154 | 1155 | 1156 | 1157 | 1158 | 1159 | 1160 | 1161 | 1162 | 1163 | 1164 | 1165 | 1166 | 1167 | 1168 | 1169 | 1170 | 1171 | 1172 | 1173 | 1174 | 1175 | 1176 | 1177 | 1178 | 1179 | 1180 | 1181 | 1182 | 1183 | 1184 | 1185 | 1186 | 1187 | 1188 | 1189 | 1190 | 1191 | 1192 | 1193 | 1194 | 1195 | 1196 | 1197 | 1198 | 1199 | 1200 |     |
| 1201 | 1202 | 1203 | 1204 | 1205 | 1206 | 1207   | 1208 | 1209 | 1210 | 1211 | 1212 | 1213 | 1214 | 1215 | 1216 | 1217 | 1218 | 1219 | 1220 | 1221 | 1222 | 1223 | 1224 | 1225 | 1226 | 1227 | 1228 | 1229 | 1230 | 1231 | 1232 | 1233 | 1234 | 1235 | 1236 | 1237 | 1238 | 1239 | 1240 | 1241 | 1242 | 1243 | 1244 | 1245 | 1246 | 1247 | 1248 | 1249 | 1250 | 1251 | 1252 | 1253 | 1254 | 1255 | 1256 | 1257 | 1258 | 1259 | 1260 | 1261 | 1262 | 1263 | 1264 | 1265 | 1266 | 1267 | 1268 | 1269 | 1270 | 1271 | 1272 | 1273 | 1274 | 1275 | 1276 | 1277 | 1278 | 1279 | 1280 | 1281 | 1282 | 1283 | 1284 | 1285 | 1286 | 1287 | 1288 | 1289 | 1290 | 1291 | 1292 | 1293 | 1294 | 1295 | 1296 | 1297 | 1298 | 1299 | 1300 |     |
| 1301 | 1302 | 1303 | 1304 | 1305 | 1306 | 1307   | 1308 | 1309 | 1310 | 1311 | 1312 | 1313 | 1314 | 1315 | 1316 | 1317 | 1318 | 1319 | 1320 | 1321 | 1322 | 1323 | 1324 | 1325 | 1326 | 1327 | 1328 | 1329 | 1330 | 1331 | 1332 | 1333 | 1334 | 1335 | 1336 | 1337 | 1338 | 1339 | 1340 | 1341 | 1342 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1346 | 1347 | 1348 | 1349 | 1350 | 1351 | 1352 | 1353 | 1354 | 1355 | 1356 | 1357 | 1358 | 1359 | 1360 | 1361 | 1362 | 1363 | 1364 | 1365 | 1366 | 1367 | 1368 | 1369 | 1370 | 1371 | 1372 | 1373 | 1374 | 1375 | 1376 | 1377 | 1378 | 1379 | 1380 | 1381 | 1382 | 1383 | 1384 | 1385 | 1386 | 1387 | 1388 | 1389 | 1390 | 1391 | 1392 | 1393 | 1394 | 1395 | 1396 | 1397 | 1398 | 1399 | 1400 |     |
| 1401 | 1402 | 1403 | 1404 | 1405 | 1406 | 1407   | 1408 | 1409 | 1410 | 1411 | 1412 | 1413 | 1414 | 1415 | 1416 | 1417 | 1418 | 1419 | 1420 | 1421 | 1422 | 1423 | 1424 | 1425 | 1426 | 1427 | 1428 | 1429 | 1430 | 1431 | 1432 | 1433 | 1434 | 1435 | 1436 | 1437 | 1438 | 1439 | 1440 | 1441 | 1442 | 1443 | 1444 | 1445 | 1446 | 1447 | 1448 | 1449 | 1450 | 1451 | 1452 | 1453 | 1454 | 1455 | 1456 | 1457 | 1458 | 1459 | 1460 | 1461 | 1462 | 1463 | 1464 | 1465 | 1466 | 1467 | 1468 | 1469 | 1470 | 1471 | 1472 | 1473 | 1474 | 1475 | 1476 | 1477 | 1478 | 1479 | 1480 | 1481 | 1482 | 1483 | 1484 | 1485 | 1486 | 1487 | 1488 | 1489 | 1490 | 1491 | 1492 | 1493 | 1494 | 1495 | 1496 | 1497 | 1498 | 1499 | 1500 |     |
| 1501 | 1502 | 1503 | 1504 | 1505 | 1506 | 1507</ |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |

**—Cash as regis.— U.S. Commodity Prices**

| Years:   | COMMODITY INDEX                                        |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Year ago | Moody's Index (Base 100)                               |
|          | Dec. 31, 1931. <small>as published</small> 401.5 373.5 |
|          | * Nominal. † Adjusted.                                 |

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|            | NEW YORK FUTURES                           |
|------------|--------------------------------------------|
|            | June 2, 1972                               |
|            | World sugar No. 11; July 7.13-15, Sept.    |
| 114.00     | 7.13-17, Oct. 7.15-18, March '73 6.94, May |
| 74.50      | '73 6.82 n, Oct. '73 6.73 n                |
| 74.00      | Wool, Oct. 1147 n                          |
| 16 73.50   | Cocoa: Oct. 25.50, Sept. 25.50, Dec.       |
| 73.00      | 25.50, March '73 25.35, May '73 25.65,     |
| 1.54 72.50 | July '73 25.55.                            |
| 1.60 72.00 | Copper: July 49.25, Sept. 49.55, Oct.      |

|                                    |       |        |       |        |       |        |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Orange juice (frozen concentrated) | 1 qt. | \$1.75 | 1 qt. | \$0.70 | 1 qt. | \$2.50 |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|

|         |       |         |       |   |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|---|
| Jan. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 73  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 73 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 74  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 74 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 75  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 75 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 76  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 76 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 77  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 77 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 78  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 78 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 79  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 79 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 80  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 80 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 81  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 81 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 82  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 82 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 83  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 83 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 84  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 84 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 85  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 85 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 86  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 86 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 87  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 87 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 88  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 88 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 89  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 89 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 90  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 90 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 91  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 91 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 92  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Sep. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Oct. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Nov. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Dec. 92 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jan. 93 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Feb. 93 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Mar. 93 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Apr. 93 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| May 93  | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jun. 93 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Jul. 93 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
| Aug. 93 | 43.50 | Mar. 73 | 43.50 | h |
|         |       |         |       |   |

CHICAGO FUTURES

| Exports: |  | Open         | High  | Low   | Close | Loss  |
|----------|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0.07.    |  | <b>WHEAT</b> |       |       |       |       |
| Jul      |  | 1.494        | 1.434 | 1.434 | 1.434 | 1.434 |
| Sep      |  | 1.464        | 1.464 | 1.464 | 1.464 | 1.464 |
| Dec      |  | 1.51         | 1.51  | 1.494 | 1.494 | 1.514 |
| Mar      |  | 1.524        | 1.524 | 1.51  | 1.51  | 1.51  |
|          |  | <b>CORN</b>  |       |       |       |       |
| Jul      |  | 1.254        | 1.254 | 1.25  | 1.254 | 1.254 |

|     |       |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Feb | 1.25  | 1.25% | 1.25% | 1.25% | 1.25% |
| Mar | 1.27% | 1.27% | 1.27% | 1.27% | 1.30  |
| May | —     | —     | —     | 1.32% | 1.33  |

|  |  | SOYBEANS |          |          |          |          |          |
|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|  |  | Jul      | 3.48 1/2 | 3.51 1/4 | 3.47     | 3.50 1/4 | 3.51 1/4 |
|  |  | Aug      | 3.47     | 3.50 1/4 | 3.46     | 3.49 1/4 | 3.50 1/4 |
|  |  | Sep      | 3.53 1/4 | 3.55 1/4 | 3.51 1/4 | 3.55 1/4 | 3.56     |
|  |  | Nov      | 3.50 1/4 | 3.51 1/4 | 3.50 1/4 | 3.51 1/4 | 3.52 1/4 |
|  |  | Jan      | 3.25     | 3.25 1/2 | 3.24 1/2 | 3.25 1/2 | 3.26 1/2 |
|  |  | Mar      | 3.28     | 3.29     | 3.28     | 3.29 1/2 | 3.30 1/2 |
|  |  | May      | 3.32 1/2 | 3.32 1/2 | 3.32     | 3.32 1/2 | 3.33 1/2 |

|     |       |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Aug | 11.22 | 11.40 | 11.22 | 11.29 | 11.43 |
| Sep | 11.20 | 11.31 | 11.15 | 11.19 | 11.38 |
| Oct | 10.80 | 10.93 | 10.86 | 10.87 | 11.02 |

|     |       |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 10.67 | 10.76 | 10.65 | 10.63 | 10.80 |
| Dec | 10.64 | 10.68 | 10.57 | 10.61 | 10.72 |
| Jan | 10.33 | 10.65 | 10.55 | 10.58 | 10.63 |
| Mar | 10.60 | 10.64 | 10.53 | 10.57 | 10.64 |

**SOYBEAN MEAL**

|     |       |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jul | 93.90 | 97.45 | 98.63 | 97.36 | 97.30 |
| Aug | 97.10 | 98.65 | 93.80 | 97.50 | 97.55 |
| Sep | 98.07 | 99.30 | 97.75 | 98.50 | 98.45 |

|    |        |        |
|----|--------|--------|
| 30 | 388.40 | 157.00 |
| 40 | 459.00 | 459.90 |
| 50 | 461.20 | 160.00 |
| 60 | 462.70 | 162.10 |
| 70 | 464.50 | 162.50 |

|                  |       |        |
|------------------|-------|--------|
| 17               | 87.26 | 24.99  |
| 12               | 36.23 | 35.95  |
| 10               | 34.82 | 34.57  |
| 15               | 34.97 | 24.70  |
| 10               | 35.37 | 35.70  |
| 17               | 35.17 | 634.87 |
| 1991, Oct. '84-1 |       |        |

Lower Dividend: BF 750 (against BF 950 for 1970)

**Promising results from Canadian exploration**

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Union Minière S.A. was held in Brussels on the 25th May, 1970. Baron de Spiet, Chairman of the Board of Directors acting as Chairman of the meeting.

Extracts from the Director's Report and from the Statement by the Chairman Baron de Spiet.

**Reduction in Net Profit:**

B.F. 685,022,553 against B.F. 1,500,633,148 in 1970.

In spite of the transfer of B.F. 100 million from the contingencies reserve to the total credited to the Profit and Loss Account is almost B.F. 1,000 million less than that for 1970 (B.F. 2,193,934,144 against B.F. 3,127,980,444 in 1970). Of course the exceptional nature of the latter was underlined at the time; but the change in the business climate with its simultaneous repercussions on the financial situation has been considered.

(Continued over page 2)

Aug 30, Oct  
17.  
75 23.95 25.97  
76 23.87 24.20  
77 23.70 24.62  
78 23.43 24.77  
79 23.26 24.40  
Aug 30, Oct  
17.  
75 23.95 25.97  
76 23.87 24.20  
77 23.70 24.62  
78 23.43 24.77  
79 23.26 24.40

The situation is dominated by the crisis through which the non-ferrous metals industry of the whole world is passing. Primary production, in general,

**and Losses**

at a high level, is not in balance with consumption which has been reduced because of the economic recession. Income has thus fallen while at the same time production and processing costs have undergone a general increase.

It is certain that the non-ferrous metals sector has always known rapid up-and-downs in the market situation. However, the fall in profits which companies in this sector have now experienced is quite exceptional.

**Lower dividend.**

The general meeting of shareholders has approved the proposed dividend

Residual AM  
Sears Roeb  
Signode Cp

forward a balance of B.F. \$5,412,619 (against B.F. 181,744,888 for the previous year) and by the limitation to B.F. 600,000 of the transfer to the Assets Replacement Reserve.

In this statement the Chairman reminded the shareholders that since this sum received by way of compensation is as a rule applied to the assets replacement reserve, the reduction which occurred this year has no direct influence on the profits.

At the end of 1971, the contingencies reserve amounted to B.F. 3,924,879.48 (against B.F. 3,824,879.44 in 1970) and the Assets Replacement Reserve amounts to B.F. 2,400 million.

**Promising results from Canadian exploration.**

The principal objective of Union Minière is to reconstitute a solid mining metallurgical base which will permit the company to exercise most effective its skills and resources to the benefit of all who have a share in its prosperity and Baron de Sparler in his statement to the meeting stressed the promising results already obtained in Canada.

We announced on April 14 this year our decision to commence underground work to explore more completely the silver ore body which we discovered in one of the shafts of the plant in Canada. This decision

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

General Meeting of Shareholders, May 25th, 1972.

Our Annual Report this year describes in some detail our geological prospecting policy and the techniques which we are employing. As my predecessor M. Waller said from this very place, success in this field implies perseverance and requires great patience; it also depends to some extent on the factor of chance. It is the part of the geologist to fight the iron law of chance by the

Thierry copper deposit in Ontario is a concrete—and a happy—example of the application of our methods. It is estimated that the cost of this work, including

The total information thus obtained will allow another economic study to be made, one that will be sufficiently complete and precise so that the decision whether or not to develop a mine can be taken in full possession of the facts.

If this decision is positive, as one can hope from the current indications, the information obtained in the course of this additional prospecting phase will finally be used in the development of the plans and the resources aimed at the construction of the industrial scale facilities and their infrastructure.

In addition to the purely mining side, these industrial scale installations would naturally include an ore flotation concentrator to be built at the mine site. Copper concentrates would be shipped from which would be taken by road to the nearest railway station to be sent to an existing smelter for custom smelting.

The Chairman added:

So far as Anacostia is concerned, we learnt yesterday that heads of agreement have been reached between Anacostia and its associates in the C.P.A. group and the Government of the Province of Ontario, covering the development of the Milners, Laporte and I.C.I. on the other covering the examination of ground held by the Anacostia Group in the nickel-bearing district of Kalgourite (Western Australia).

There has been under the most recent of our conditions, however, some

The annual report states: The activity of our engineering departments had

Appointed banks:  
for the payment of the 1971 dividend on or after 8th June, 1972, net dividend of Belgian francs 750 per whole share (or Belgian francs 75 per tenth part of share).

The dividend of B.F. 750 net corresponds to a taxable receipt of B.F. 1,138.39. The difference of B.F. 388.39 represents the withholding tax of B.F. 187.50 and

transfer in the case of registered shares, and against coupon No. 35 at the banks named hereafter for bearer shares.

In Belgium:  
Société Générale de Banque, Rue Montagne du Parc, 3, Brussels, as well as  
at its other branches, agencies and subsidiaries;  
La Belgo-Lait, Cantersteen 1, Brussels.

In the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg:  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg, R. Aldringer, 14, Luxembourg.

In France:

In the Netherlands:

Copies of the 1971 Annual Report (in English, French or Dutch) can be obtained on request from:

Immediately after the change in circumstances which the company underwent a few years ago, Union Minière declared that it intended to continue its existence as an international mining house. The sinking of an exploratory shaft at Kapikichi on the Thierry deposit is the first firm step of Union Minière's return to that

Rue de la Chancellerie, 1  
1000 Brussels - Belgium  
Ph. (02) 13.60.90 - Telex: 21.351

|           |         |  |
|-----------|---------|--|
| Winneb w/ | status. |  |
|-----------|---------|--|

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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| Net    |        | —1972— Stocks and |        | Six            |
|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| High   | Low    | High              | Low    | 100s. First. H |
| 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2            | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2         |

| Category | Value | Percentage | Count |
|----------|-------|------------|-------|
| Black    | 144   | 8%         | 1     |
| Hispanic | 6     | 3%         | 1     |
| White    | 7     | 11%        | 1     |
| Sec      | 29    | 22%        | 2     |
| Master   | 2     | 15%        | 1     |
| Dis      | 5     | 9          | 1     |
| in W     | 19    | 19         | 1     |
| d L      | 11    | 2%         | 1     |
| away     | 9     | 3%         | 1     |
| in Str   | 6     | 7%         | 1     |
| Inc      | 4     | 25         | 2     |
| old      | 24    | 11%        | 1     |
| ing      | 23    | 62         | 1     |
| and Auto | 4     | 20%        | 2     |
| Auto     | 7     | 8%         | 1     |

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.



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**Tuesday, Thursday  
& Saturday.**











Art Buchwald

The New Humphrey

WASHINGTON.—We always knew there was an "Old Nixon" and a "New Nixon," but very few people were aware that there was an "Old Humphrey" and a "New Humphrey"—that is, until the California Democratic primary campaign.



Buchwald

The other day the Old Humphrey was waiting in his hotel suite for the New Humphrey to come back from his debate with Sen. George McGovern. "The New Humphrey swept in with his advisers, exhilarated and slightly out of breath. "Well, how did I do?" the New Humphrey asked the Old Humphrey. "Okay, I guess," the Old Humphrey replied. "But I thought you were kind of mean to George. After all, he was one of your best friends in the Senate."

the war, except for the times I spoke out in favor of it. And I'm for a strong defense budget with lots of muscle in it. But I'm against fat in the budget. You can say I'm for muscle but against fat. And I'm for the working man—yes sir, that's who I'm for—the little guy."

"I was for the little guy too," the Old Humphrey said defensively. "I was for the little guy before you knew there was a little guy. Just look at my record. As a senator, I was responsible for some of the most progressive legislation of our time. And I did more for the working man than any Vice-President in history. Where do you and I differ?"

"You smiled too much," the New Humphrey said. "And you talked too long. Nobody wants a President who smiles and talks all the time."

"People liked me," the Old Humphrey said. "Of course they liked you," the New Humphrey said. "You were a guy. We're in an age of new politics. Rubie. You have to be tough and strong and virile. Look at all the gray in your hair. Now look at my hair. The young people identify with me."

"Muriel likes me the way I am," the Old Humphrey said. "Hubert, baby," the New Humphrey said, "everyone likes you. I like you. You like him, don't you fellows?"

All the advisers chorused: "We like you, Hubert."

"But being liked," the New Humphrey said, "is not going to beat George McGovern in California. I have to make the voters out here believe George is a wild-eyed leftist who is going to make the United States a second-class power abroad and bankrupt us with his welfare programs at home."

"I like George," the Old Humphrey said. "I like George too!" the New Humphrey shouted. "But I can't beat him if I say I like him! Can't you get it through that nice head of yours that I want to be President of the United States?"

"I'd rather be liked than President," the Old Humphrey said. "And that," the New Humphrey said, "is exactly why we won't let you run in 1972."

Robert Redford And Show Business

PARIS (UPI)—Fifteen years ago when Robert Redford was painting, he lived for some months on the Left Bank. "I was a poor artist. I saw Paris more from Henry Miller's view than from Art Buchwald's, and I liked it that way," Redford said on a return visit to Paris for the launching of "Jeremiah Johnson."

"I remember going to a place called Harry's Bar to catch drinks off Americans who were always going to Eye-ran on expense accounts. It was funny, they'd talk about Eye-ran and other countries they'd passed through, but they never talked about Paris. They were never willing to explore what was here."

The vitality, the ability to concentrate on what is here at any moment is part of what makes Redford so interesting and attractive a performer. He hit what a critic calls major stardom (a nice distinction; there's all too much minor stardom about) with "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," but to his peers he's been a star much longer.

"From the beginning we thought he was a star, all of us in the business did," says Sydney Pollack, who directed "Jeremiah Johnson" and also acted with Redford in Redford's first film, "War Hunt" in 1961. "In the industry he's been a star for at least eight years."

All this by way of prelude before Robert Redford enters the room. Star is not a word one is likely to use in his presence, though he does use it once: "Is this the wardrobe of a star?" he suddenly declaims, opening a Paris hotel closet in which they, chaste piles of tennis shorts, socks and sneakers have been neatly arranged by his calm and capable wife, Lola, to whom he has been married for 13 years. No, it isn't. Compactly built with a romantic profile and the sunstruck hair of a California beachboy, Redford in conversation displays an oddly appealing combination of resoluteness and disquiet, punctuated by some sharp humor aimed at himself. His father has described him as a combination of Tom Swift and Attilla the Hun. He seems a man who is reasonably comfortable in his own skin, interesting because the job he does is not one he especially likes.

"I think I act because it's the thing I do best," he says. It's a line that could be read many ways. From boast to cringing modesty, Redford says it in a tone of quiet acceptance. He still wishes that what he did best was painting.

"I had a hard time deciding not to become a painter. I'm not over it yet. I get anxious about not painting. I grew up in California aware of the fake and artifice of acting. It never had any substance to me."

Having decided to become an actor, Redford decided to become a good one. "There



Robert Redford as Jeremiah Johnson.

are times I just hate acting. It's too painful and insubstantial at times, but it's worth it for the moments that work.

"There is a great moment in acting—when it comes. It has to do with concentration, privacy and expression. When these elements work together, it's a special time. We're all shy. I like concentration. When you do it well it gives a kind of privacy."

"Redford's in show business when he

marvelous sky, the most incredible air. I love it when someone doesn't fit in. I love it when someone doesn't take it and says, 'Very nice, now give me a drink.' Utah is not, however, an escape. 'We got robbed there six times and I mean robbed—they took skin, the meat in the icebox. That knocked me down a few notches. One less thing you can trust. Since I'm in a business where you can't trust anyone, it was hard to lose that.'

The films Redford has made that he really cares about are "Downhill Racer," "Jeremiah Johnson" and "The Candidate," which Redford produced and Michael Ritchie directed, a study of an American presidential election. "The Candidate," just out, is not, says Redford, political. "It's topical but apolitical. The speeches are designed to see who could say the least most effectively. It shows generalization as an art form. The sub-theme really is winning."

He chooses a film for its script. Form and whether the character grows are the criteria. He works with directors because he likes them as people. He and Sydney Pollack are friends; he and George Roy Hill of "Butch Cassidy" outdo each other in friendly angst. He found himself responding very strongly to Abraham Polonsky, the McCarthy victim and veteran director of "Tell Them Willie Boy Is Here."

"I responded purely to his passion, I felt a great empathy for his having so much passion after what he'd been through," Redford says. "He was like a pulsating heart, ready to go."

MARY BLUME

has to be, then he does something else," says a friend. "From the time I became an actor I must have made a silent vow that I'd never work just to work. It's not so much principle as the way I am," Redford says. He admits that now that there is a great deal of money involved, it's harder to turn things down. But he manages.

About 14 years ago he visited Utah and determined one day to build a house there, and in 1963 when summoned to Broadway for Mike Nichols' production of "Barefoot in the Park," he arrived late because he was building. The Redfords have an apartment in New York, where their three children go to school, but Utah is home.

"It's beautiful and the great thing about it is I never take it for granted," Redford says. "My heart starts beating faster as soon as I get to the airport."

Long a conservationist, Redford gets a kick out of the new lovers of nature who visit Utah.

"People from New York spend their time dropping adjectives. 'You have the most

PEOPLE: A Texas Hoe For the LBJs

It was just another of those impulses but "it came as a surprise to us all," said Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. Lazing about the ranch doing whatever convalescents do, the former President had apparently had it with his recent inactivity. "On the spur of the moment," recounted Lady Bird, "he just said, 'Let's all go to the music festival,'" and off they trooped, the Johnsons, Mrs. and Mr. Darrell Royal (coach of the Texas University football team) and Dale Malachuk, LBJ Ranch foreman, and his wife. Arriving at the Kerrville Folk Festival, the party soon joined in a little good old-fashioned Texas hoe-down, Johnson leading the group in some enthusiastic hand-clapping and foot-stomping, though he didn't venture out on the floor. Said Royal, dumfounded: "It was the first time he's been out since that last heart attack."



BETTER LATE

LBJ Cooper, prepares for Sunday from State University plotting a court history and La to go on to work, "unless at the seams

In another political development, San Diego merchants, in the wake of the shift of the Republican National Convention to Miami Beach, have been stuck. Literally, with a whole stock of white elephants—the symbol of the Republican party. In quiet desperation, gift-shop operator Mrs. Michael Rooney is offering rhinestone pins with the tell-tale "GOP" at cost to anyone in the telephone book bearing those initials. In a bit more of a blind George Snell, manager of a downtown food store, is trying to find a market for 600 dozen ashtatys and 600 dozen glasses all inscribed: "San Diego—Republican Convention City." Small admits there's not much demand, but says some of the items are being purchased by Democrats "who want them as gag gifts for their Republican friends."

When Mrs. Edwards Weathers, of Kille, Texas, was expecting her first child, she somewhat foolishly asked the right to name the child to her husband, provided that it was a girl. It was Mr. Weathers's choice: Stormy.

In Denver, it was announced that Debi Hahn, 18, divorced mother of a 9-month-old son, will begin basic training with the other recruits at Texas's Lackland Air Force Base on June 3. Mrs. Hahn thus becomes one of only a handful of mothers to be accepted as an Air Force enlistee,

at a time when are pending over women who gave the service. Said in charge of De "Our revisions of tional changes—boosted by the Mrs. Hahn, who cared for by her housewife is a full I have a life of, does my child, friends, I'll have

Lily Pons, 68, turns 69 on June 3. Opera from exhibited a rema voice during her mance in New 3 Wednesday night the critics. Miss the New York "just for fun" in, enade concert of of conductor An Her voice, repori critic Mary Cam Sander and lack full clarity of yo and sweet.

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